

AuxStorP

F

486

.H674x

vol.4

1909



LIBRARY

Brigham Young University

Call 977.7006

No. H629
V.4 b

**The Quarterly Publication of
the Historical and Philosoph-
ical Society of Ohio**

C I N C I N N A T I O H I O



V 4 # 3
**Vol. IV, 1909, No. 3
JULY-SEPTEMBER**

Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio

Burnet Woods, - Cincinnati, Ohio

OFFICERS

JOSEPH WILBY, - - - - -	PRESIDENT.
FRANK J. JONES, - - - - -	VICE-PRESIDENT.
HOWARD C. HOLLISTER, - - - - -	VICE-PRESIDENT.
CHARLES T. GREVE, - - - - -	CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.
JOHN FLACK WINSLOW, - - - - -	RECORDING SECRETARY.
ALBERT H. CHATFIELD, - - - - -	TREASURER.
MISS L. BELLE HAMLIN, - - - - -	LIBRARIAN.
NATHANIEL HENCHMAN DAVIS, - - - - -	} CURATORS.
DAVIS L. JAMES, - - - - -	
MERRICK WHITCOMB, - - - - -	
FREDERICK W. HINKLE, - - - - -	
ELLIOTT H. PENDLETON, - - - - -	

COMMITTEE IN CHARGE OF PUBLICATION.

CHARLES T. GREVE.

MERRICK WHITCOMB.

Quarterly Publication of the His-
torical and Philosophical
Society of Ohio

Vol. IV; 1909, No. 3
JULY-SEPTEMBER

Selections from the Torrence Papers, V.

Arranged and Edited by

ISAAC JOSLIN COX,

Assistant Professor of History, University of Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, OHIO
PRESS OF JENNINGS AND GRAHAM

CONTENTS.

- I. April 22, 1796, JAMES WILKINSON TO WILLIAM WINSTON.
- II. Sept. 4, 1798, W. McCLUNEY TO SMITH AND FINDLAY.
- III. Mar. 7, 1803, JAMES FINDLAY TO MERIWETHER LEWIS.
- IV. Mar. 11, 1803, Z. M. PIKE TO JAMES FINDLAY.
- V. Mar. 26, 1803, MERIWETHER LEWIS TO JAMES FINDLAY.
- VI. April 13, 1803, JOHN SMITH TO JAMES FINDLAY.
- VII. Oct. 24, 1803, Z. M. PIKE TO JAMES FINDLAY.
- VIII. Oct. 27, 1803, THOMAS SANDFORD TO JAMES FINDLAY.
- IX. Jan. 6, 1804, JOHN SMITH TO JAMES FINDLAY.
- X. Jan. 9, 1804, JAMES FINDLAY TO THOMAS WORTHINGTON.
- XI. Jan. 27, 1804, JOHN SMITH TO JAMES FINDLAY.
- XII. Sept. 13, 1805, JONATHAN S. FINDLAY TO MRS. JANE FINDLAY.
- XIII. Nov. 24, 1805, JONATHAN S. FINDLAY TO JAMES FINDLAY.
- XIV. Jan. 27, 1806, JOHN SMITH TO JAMES FINDLAY.
- XV. Feb. 6, 1806, JONATHAN S. FINDLAY TO JAMES FINDLAY.
- XVI. Mar. 1, 1806, CALEB SWAN TO JAMES FINDLAY.
- XVII. Mar. 14, 1806, JOHN SMITH TO JACOB BURNET.
- XVIII. Dec. 24, 1806, JEREMIAH MORROW TO JAMES FINDLAY.
- XIX. Jan. 17, 1807, JOHN BIGGER, JR., TO JAMES FINDLAY.
- XX. Feb. 27, 1807, JAMES FINDLAY TO DR. JOHN BENNETT.
- XXI. Mar. 22, 1807, P. T. SCHENCK TO NATHAN C. FINDLAY.
- XXII. May 8, 1807, P. T. SCHENCK TO JAMES FINDLAY.
- XXIII. Feb. 14, 1809, WILLIAM FINDLAY TO JAMES FINDLAY.
- XXIV. April 23, 1810, NATHAN C. FINDLAY TO JAMES FINDLAY.
- XXV. Jan. 19, 1812, THOMAS S. JESUP TO JAMES FINDLAY.
- XXVI. Sept. 23, 1814, SAMUEL PERRY TO GEORGE P. TORRENCE.
- XXVII. Oct. 8, 1814, SAMUEL PERRY TO THOMAS SLOO, JR.
- XXVIII. Nov. 11, 1814, SAMUEL PERRY TO THOMAS SLOO, JR.
- XXIX. Dec. 9, 1814, SAMUEL PERRY TO THOMAS SLOO, JR.
- XXX. Oct. 22, 1815, CLARA H. PIKE TO THOMAS SLOO, JR.
- XXXI. Dec. 13, 1818, THOMAS FINDLEY TO JAMES FINDLAY.

Selections from the Torrence Papers, V.

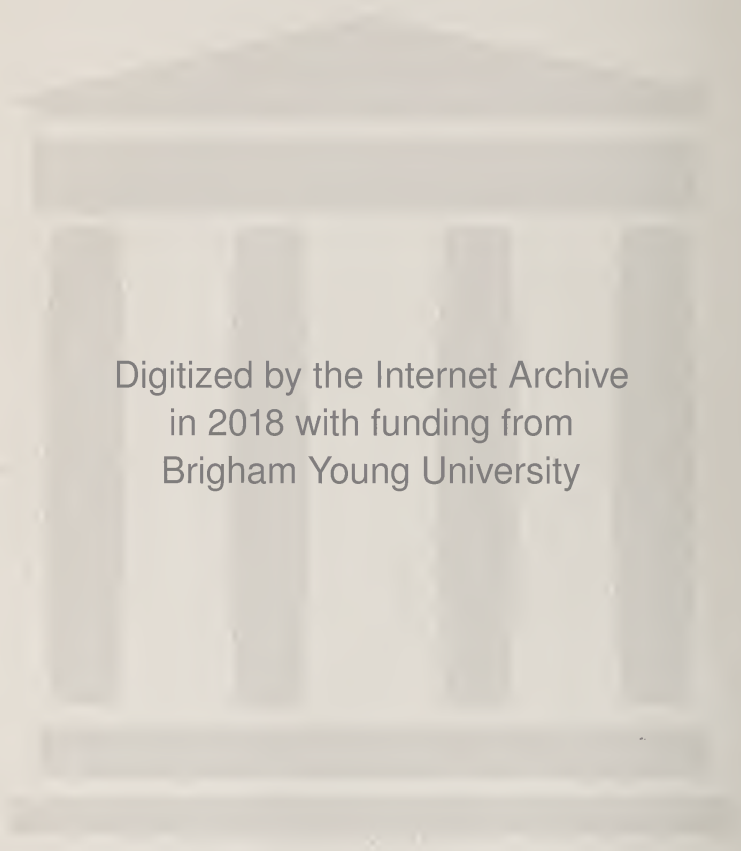
THE TRANSFER OF LOUISIANA AND THE BURR
CONSPIRACY, AS ILLUSTRATED BY THE
FINDLAY LETTERS

FOREWORD.

As indicated by the sub-title given above, the following letters relate to two main subjects—the Louisiana Purchase and the Burr Conspiracy. Far too much has been written about these momentous events to expect any new or startling information from this present publication, but there are a few personal descriptions of the chief actors, their motives, and of contemporary interpretation of the same that may justify its issue, and it is hoped that Lewis, Wilkinson, Pike, Claiborne, Burr, and Smith may thereby become better known, if not more cordially appreciated. The editor regrets that he cannot add to the number of letters the testimony of Judge Timothy Kibby concerning the relations of Wilkinson and Burr to Pike, as contained in the *Gano Papers*, III, 49, but the essential portion of this appears in the *American Historical Review*, XIII, 801, 802. It would also be interesting to include several letters relating to Pike from *Tract Thirty-Nine* of the Western Reserve Historical Society, which he was courteously given permission to use, but lack of space forbids more than casual mention of them in the foot-notes.

In the preparation of the copy and the proof the editor wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Miss Hamlin, the librarian.

I. J. C.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Brigham Young University

I.

JAMES WILKINSON TO WILLIAM WINSTON.¹

[Box 28. No. 66.]

(Private)

Headquarters Greeneville.

April 22nd, 1796.

Dear Major

Mr. McDermott follows your Stores, and leaves his own behind. I have detained him, or rather suffered Him to continue here until I could receive something respecting our fate.—The last post brought me the Report of the Committee² of which your Cornet has a Copy. Josiah Parker (a Hell Cat) writes me that this report will go down, yet I think it doubtful—to leave out the Major General, after his victories and his treaties, would appear illiberal and will I am persuaded be opposed. It is my wish, that one or the other of us may be left out, and as I am truly sick of the service I would not give five guineas for the choice.

The representative House are squabbling with the president respecting the British Treaty. Every man from the ancient dominion is against Him; papers have been asked for, which the president refuses to give up; there the Business was by the last

¹William Winston, a native of Virginia, had served in the Revolution under "Light Horse Harry" Lee and was appointed lieutenant in the dragoons March 14, 1792, became captain two months later, major in 1793, and received his honorable discharge upon the reduction of the army in November, 1796. Evidently he and Wilkinson were intimate friends if we may judge from the following excerpt from a later letter (Box 28, No. 72): "I [Wilkinson] will dine with you the Day after tomorrow at 4 o'clock, in *confidence* that you will not again *debauch* me."

²He refers to the report of the House Committee on Military Affairs [See *Annals of 4th Congress, 1st Session*, 801, 905.] By the law as finally enacted [Hildreth, *History of the United States of America*, I, 628] the army was reduced to 2,800 men, to be commanded by a major general and a brigadier general, so both Wayne and Wilkinson were retained. Upon Wayne's death, in 1797, the major generalship was abolished and the command devolved upon Wilkinson. Further light is thrown upon the relations between the two generals by a later letter from Wilkinson to Winston [Box 28, No. 72], dated June 30, 1796, in which he states "Genl. Wayne is approaching—I know not by what Route—by the Dispatch re-

accounts—the Representatives refusing to go into a consideration of his message of refusal, and to assert the principles of their own action.³ Where the thing will end I know not. God forbid we should experience anything like a schism in our Government, at the present critical conjuncture. My Mad River speculation has turned out important to me. I could have 20,000 Dollars for my bargain. The people are Land mad,⁴ and I am determined the moment Honor may permit, to fix upon my own Ground in Kentucky. Adieu, remember me to Capt[ain] Webb,⁵ and poor Jones.⁶ Pope has I hope by this recovered his Senses. He is a sad indiscreet young man, and a little ungrateful.

II.

W. McCLUNEY TO SMITH & FINDLAY.

[Box 16, No. 33.]

Lexington Sept. 4th. 1798.

Gentlemen

.....

A few minutes ago I arrived from a d——d fatiguing journey from Natchez. Finding that a great many of our Monogahala lads were at New Orleans lying sick and no sale for their *Truck*,⁷

ceived here, I am made Independent of our Chief, and as soon as he arrives, the President has given me leave of absence without his consent—So I shall move Eastward and will next Winter look at the folks in Philad[elphi]a.”

³The debate is given in *Annals 4th Congress*, 1st Session, pp. 424-783. For a synopsis consult McMaster *History of the People of the United States*, II, 266-281. The resolution to enact the laws necessary to carry the treaty into effect passed on April 30 by a vote of 51 to 48.

⁴For the development of settlement in the vicinity of Dayton at this period see the article by F. P. Goodwin on “The Development of the Miami Country” in the *Quarterly of the Archæological and Historical Society of Ohio*, XVII, 484.

⁵John Webb, Jr., of Virginia, who was serving with Winston in the dragoons and also received his discharge in the following November. Cf. Heitman, *Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army*, 1789-1889, I, 1011.

⁶Abraham Jones. He resigned October 1, 1796. Cf. Heitman, I, 579. For Pope see Note 10.

⁷New Orleans had been regularly opened but a few months to the river trade under the Treaty of 1795 with Spain.

I accepted of Eleven and twelve dollars a bbl. for mine, got sick and lay near three weeks, Started in a fever and in four weeks am arrived here.

There is very little news astir at Natchez. The officers were generally well, and a great many of the soldiers sick—so it is at Mr. Ellicots⁸ camp. By the death of Capt[ain] Peirce⁹—crazy Pope¹⁰ is a Capt[ain]. The Gov[ernor]¹¹ had not arrived but was hourly expected. The Gen[era]l¹² [is] at Massack and

⁸Andrew Ellicott was the Commissioner of the United States to officiate in running the southern boundary with Spain. He had been appointed in 1798 and had reached Natchez Feb. 24, 1797. After the Spanish authorities had detained him here for fourteen months they had at last withdrawn their garrison from the Natchez district and were finally ready to begin the actual work of surveying the boundary. During the delay Ellicott had served the interest of the United States in a sort of semi-official diplomatic capacity, and his correspondence with the State department, collected in a manuscript volume entitled, *Southern Boundary, Andrew Ellicott Papers* [Cf. *Guide to the Archives* . . . in *Washington*, p. 24], throws much light upon conditions then existing along the lower Mississippi. Portions of these papers are printed in the *American State Papers, Foreign Relations*, II, and in *The Journal of Andrew Ellicott* . . . *Phila.*, 1803. One of the most important, relating to the treasonable course of Wilkinson, can not now be found in the archives of the State Department.

⁹John Peirce, a native of Massachusetts. He served in the Revolution and re-entered the army in 1786, and when he died, July 24, 1798, was serving in the artificers and engineers. Cf. Heitman, I, 781.

¹⁰Percy Smith Pope of Virginia had been in the service since 1792. He played a conspicuous part in the occupation of the Natchez district by the American forces, much to the disgust of Ellicott. He died July 12, 1799. Cf. Heitman, I, 798, and *Ellicott Journal*.

¹¹Winthrop Sargent of Massachusetts had served as Secretary of the Northwest Territory and in 1798 was appointed as first governor of Mississippi Territory, William Henry Harrison succeeding him temporarily in the former post. He arrived at Natchez, August 6. By the following year a traveler reported of him [Box 3, No. 20]: "I find the Governor is as unpopular here as in Cincinnati. The report in circulation in your country of his lady and him having fought and parted I find to be false nor have I heard since my arrival that they quarreled." Cf. *Mississippi Statistical and Official Register*, p. 20, and *Miss. Territorial Archives*, Vol. I.

¹²Wilkinson, who by reason of the death of Wayne was now in command of the army.

Col[onel] Hamtramck¹³ commands at Walnut Hills and Guion¹⁴ continues to reign at Natchez.

At Natchez I saw L[ieutenant] Steel¹⁵ who had come from the hills for his health. He put ten dollars into my hands to pay to you to discharge a certain verbal order; be pleased to call on Mr. Yeatman¹⁶ who will pay you that sum on my acc[oun]t.

III.

JAMES FINDLAY TO MERIWETHER LEWIS.

[Box 6, No. 29.]

Cincinnati 7th March 1803.

My dear friend

.....The waters have been unusually high, our mail very irregular, [and] we have not heard from your City for a long time: Therefore [we] do not know what Congress have done. The shutting of the port of Orleans is the whole subject of conversation,¹⁷ from the oldest citizen to the shoe-

¹³John Francis Hamtramck was born in Canada, but served during the Revolution from New York. He re-entered the service in 1785, and at this time was lieutenant-colonel of the first regiment of infantry. He died April 11, 1803. Cf. Heitman, I, 496, and Coues, *The Expeditions of Zebulon Montgomery Pike*, I, XXVI.

¹⁴Isaac Guion of New York was also a Revolutionary veteran, who re-enlisted in 1792 and served under Wayne. He assisted the French settlers to locate in Gallipolis and also commanded the United States troops that took possession of the Spanish posts east of the Mississippi in 1797. Cf. *Quarterly*, II, 82; Belote, *The Scioto Speculation*, etc., p. 48; and *Miss. Statistical and Official Register*, 143.

¹⁵Probably John Steele of Pennsylvania, who in 1796 became a lieutenant in the Third Infantry. He died Nov. 8, 1800. Cf. Heitman, I.

¹⁶Possibly Griffin Yeatman, a native of Virginia, who kept a tavern on Front Street. Cf. Mansfield, *Personal Memories*, 155; Greve, *Hist. of Cincinnati*, I, 216.

¹⁷A quotation from a Natchez correspondent (perhaps John Smith) of the *Western Spy* of March 2, 1803, will serve as an example of western sentiment: "The reptile Spaniards act in a more hostile manner towards our citizens and commerce. . . . I trust 700,000 persons will not wait for Mr. Jefferson to go through all the forms, ceremonies and etiquette of the courts of Spain and Bonaparte, before they determine whether it will be best to drive the miscreants from these waters or not." For general accounts cf. H. Adams, *History of the United States of America*, I, 421, 431; and McMaster, II, 622ff; and Roosevelt, *Winning of the West*.

black. You would be diverted to hear them talk on the subject. They suppose the Militia could take Orleans, and keep it against all the Troops that could be sent.¹⁸ God forbid we should have to fight them about the free navigation of the river, which is our right by nature. But you have seen too much *service*. to believe that militia is equal to carry on a campaign at a distance of fifteen hundred miles, to any purpose, or for any length of time. Militia does very well if the enemy is at the door, but in my opinion never will answer to go far from home. I have never believed that either [the] french or spanish, would find it their interest to shut that port against us, admitting the[y] had the right or power, both of which I deny. I have no news to give you, the people are all in good health in this place. God bless you my dear friend.

IV.

Z. M. PIKE TO JAMES FINDLAY.

[Box 18, No. 79.]

Kaskaskias 11 March 1803

D[ea]r. Sir

Yours of the 2d Ulti[m]o came duly to hand; and shall be remembered by me with gratitude. You have Inclosed a Bill drawn by Col[one]l John Edgar on Daniel Vertner, Esq[ui]re in your favour for Seventy-five dollars and twenty five cents—the Amount of the Sugar receipt. I will inclose you the second and third at different periods unless you do previously acknowledge the receipt of the preceeding ones. What says the Legislature of the State of *Ohio*—are they for War with Spain?¹⁹ If you are a member, be sure You vote for the measure, as I am in hopes it would add to the Numbers and respectability of the Members of our Profession. I know you are not an advocate for long letters, being brought up to business, the most concise

¹⁸Despite this opinion and in spite of vigorous federalist resolutions by Ross of Pennsylvania the Jeffersonian majority passed a bill authorizing the President to call for a provisional army of 80,000 militia and to spend \$25,000 in building arsenals in the West. Cf. McMaster, II, 624. For the opinion of Senator John Smith see page 102.

¹⁹A cursory examination of the journals of the Senate and House of Representatives for the session then being held would seem to indicate that they *said* nothing.

method is your mode; but for me, whose theory in most things in this life has gone beyond my practice, it becomes natural to be, prolix on every subject, but for fear I should become tedious (after my respects to your Lady) I will haste to subscribe myself

Yours sincerely,

V.

MERIWETHER LEWIS TO JAMES FINDLAY.

[Box 14, No. 49.]

Harper's Ferry State of Virginia

March 26th, 1803.

Dear Findley, [sic]

The inclosed letter to Mr. John Conner is somewhat interesting to the Public, and is of much importance to myself; I therefore trust you will pardon the trouble I am about to give you relative to its safe conveyance. Will you be so good as to forward this letter under cover to Capt[ain] Hamilton at the big-spring, or any friend of yours at Fort Hamilton, with the request that they would forward it to Mr. Conner by a confidential Indian or other person: in that manner it would most probably reach him safely and in due time. Mr. Conner is an Indian Trader residing at one of the Delaware towns on White River; and is the same who visited the seat of government last winter in the capacity of an Interpreter to Long-beard a Miami Chief, and his party. Perhaps it would also be well to request your friend to desire Mr. Conner's agent or clerk at the Delaware town, in the event of his absence from that place, to employ a confidential Indian to take the letter to him wherever he may be; I am confident Conner would not hesitate to make ample compensation to such person for his trouble.²⁰

My compliments to Mrs. Findley, and believe me

Your friend and ob[e]d[ien]t. Servt.

²⁰ Lewis was then busy in arranging for the famous exploring expedition upon which his fame largely rests. He was anxious to secure Conner's services as interpreter for this expedition, and the enclosure which he mentions was evidently the letter in which he explained its real object and invited him to participate in the undertaking. Conner was unable to accept his offer. Cf. Cox, *The Early Exploration of Louisiana*, 19, 20.

VI.

JOHN SMITH TO JAMES FINDLAY.

[Box 21, No. 59.]

New Orleans the 13th April 1803.

Sir

You have no doubt received the account of the arrival of the French prefect at this place before now, and of the flattering professions which he makes to the Americans.²¹ Sincerely do I wish that it may not be artfully designed to lull our Government into supineness, or divide the People by faction. The Spaniards and Americans almost to a man, are wishing with unceasing fervour, that the People of the United States would at this important crisis come down and take possession of this province.²² News has arrived of the French army which was designed for this Port being called to St. Domingo. The People here are much more in favor of the Americans than they are of the French. They tremble at the French Tyranny and French contributions.²³ The Intendant refuses the Americans a place of Deposit. The French army I think will not be here for some months. Now the Americans have Just cause, now a favourable opportunity, to take possession of this Country, and then would be the time to open a negotiation for it, with an imperious Nation. No time

²¹Laussat the Prefect bore a copy of the instructions that had been prepared for Victor, who had been selected for the captain-generalship of Louisiana but who never left Europe. A significant expression of these instructions runs as follows: "The arrival of the French forces should be marked there by the expression of sentiments of great benevolence for these new neighbors" [i. e., the Americans]. The general tone of the instructions gives point to Smith's scarcely-hazarded suspicion. Cf. H. Adams, II, 8-13.

²²While on a visit to New Orleans four years before Andrew Ellicott [see note 8] had written the Secretary of State, Jan. 13, 1799: "I am convinced that the present government might be abolished by the materials within itself and that with but little risk to those who undertake it, and what contributes considerably to this weakness is the general opinion of the inhabitants that it will unquestionably before many years be annexed to us. The arrival of General Wilkinson has greatly strengthened this opinion." He went on to say that its continued possession by Spain would make it unnecessary for the United States to act, but the case would be otherwise should another power attempt to occupy it. Cf. also his *Journal*, p. 145.

²³Even the Spanish minister at Washington preferred the Americans as neighbors to Victor's expected troops with appetites aroused for further conquests. Cf. *Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association*, X, 73.

Sir, ought now to be lost. The Western Country has become an object of importance, by her Geographical, Commercial and political situation. The People ought by their rulers(?) to be called on to prepare for their own security. The Militia ought to be well trained and accommodated with arms etc., and to be ready to march at a moments warning. The Spaniards seem to express their astonishment at the stupid indifference of the United States. It is currently believed here that the Intendant by refusing us a place of deposit with such persevering obstinacy intends to furnis[h] America with a pretext to take this Country and that he has been instructed by the prime Minister of the Court of Madrid to that effect.²⁴

It will be some weeks before I can set out for home. Capt[ain] Sterrett informs me that he will draw in a short time he expects on you, Sir, the Receiver of Public Monies at Cincinnati. When he does I shall try and remit with certainty to Yourself, Mr. Smith,²⁵ Mr. Baum²⁶ and others. I intend now it grows so hot to return by land.

N. B. If Congress have given the purchasers under Symmes any further time I will satisfy you well to sell any part of my claim for what you can get.²⁷

N. B. If letters are published with you from this place the author's name must not appear.

VII.

Z. M. PIKE TO JAMES FINDLAY.

[Box 18, No. 81.]

Kaskaskias 24 Oct. 1803.

D[ea]r Sir

Lieut[enant] Whitlock²⁸ informed me he had my note from you for collection. I am truly ashamed of the old story so fre-

²⁴For other views of the Intendant's course cf. *Tex. Hist. Quar.*, X, 71; Channing, *The Jeffersonian System*, 63; Roosevelt, *The Winning of the West*, IV, 269; H. Adams, I, 419.

²⁵For James Smith, see *QUARTERLY*, IV, p. 14, Note 21.

²⁶Martin Baum, the well-known merchant and capitalist. There is another reference to him on page 133.

²⁷In 1803 Congress assumed the claim of the State of Ohio against Symmes and gave the State a township for a college. Cf. *QUARTERLY*, IV, 9, and Burnet's *Notes*, 427, 428.

²⁸Ambrose Whitlock was a native of Virginia, who had enlisted in the First Infantry as sergeant in 1796, and at this time was a second lieutenant.

quently made use of by debtors that it is oute of their power, to meet the demand but never was there a truer assertion, than that, in the present case. I will only add as my apology that other clames with my own immediate support; has dreen'd my purse to the very dregs.²⁹ And as the *Orlean Markets* are low the expected supply failed.³⁰ I was left less then my calculations had surmised by some Centimes. But if you will leave it with Whitlock it shall not remain any longer than it is in my power, (withoute absolute distress) to take it up. Why are not you a popular Man in our Sister State of Ohio—or has the counting of money for the United States engrossed so much of your time that you cannot attend to the Arts of Popularity.³¹

Mrs. Pike³² joins me in respects to Mrs. Findlay and I remain Sir,

Yours respectfully,

ant. He became a captain and served as deputy-paymaster-general before he left the service in 1816. For his later career see *QUARTERLY* II, p. 16.

²⁹A letter written by Pike to Findlay August 24, 1800 (Box 18, No. 78) shows that he was short of funds on account of recruiting and unable to settle an account with Findlay. In a letter to his father dated October 12, 1801 (*Tract No. 39*, Western Reserve Historical Society) . . . "although I have, through my folly and extravagance in youth, forfeited, in a degree, my independence of situation . . . I will never be the slave of any man whilst he thinks that his authority is derived from pecuniary motives; but from gratitude he might expect great sacrifices." His letter of August 13, 1803, to Findlay (Box 18, No. 80) mentions his indebtedness to individuals in Cincinnati, but promised to divert part of his "stipend" to pay them. Apropos of his promise in the letter here printed, it is with satisfaction that one observes in a letter dated May 27, 1804 (Box 18, No. 82), "I have paid to Lt. Whitlock thirty dollars on % of my note in his hands," and that there is speedy promise of the payment of the balance after certain transactions with a "Mr. Buntin" are completed. One is tempted to surmise that Wilkinson's later hold on Pike may have some financial motive to support it.

³⁰Possibly due to the expected transfer from Spain to France and then to the United States.

³¹Findlay had been a member of the Council of the Northwest Territory, but was not then a member of the legislative assembly of Ohio.

³²In 1801 Pike married Clarissa, daughter of General John Brown of Kentucky. Cf. Coues, I, XXX.

VIII.

THOMAS SANDFORD³³ TO JAMES FINDLAY.

[Box 20, No. 2]

City of Washington Oct. 27, 1803.

Dear Sir

.....
Strong efforts in the Senate against the ratification of the conventions between France and the United States was made by the eastern members, but it was ratified by them on the evening of the 20th Ins[tan]t³⁴ 24 to 7. The house of representatives commenced their opposition to taking measures for carrying the treaties into effect on the score of no constitutional provisions for the admission of new territories into the Union, and a destruction of the eastern commerce, and warm animated debates was in our house on this subject.³⁵ On the question for taking measures to carry into effect the treaty and convention with France Ninety rose in favor and twenty-five against the measure. This decision settles all opposition, and we are now deliberating on a bill from the senate for enabling the President of the United States to take measures for the possession and temporary government of the Louisiana country—which I presume we shall pass in due time.³⁶

We are also endeavouring to agree on some plan for effecting a change in the constitution of the United States, so far as relates to the election of President and V[ice] President, intending a designation at all subsequent elections for those officers. Various are the opinions on this subject and I know not whether both houses will be able to agree on any plan for effecting this purpose³⁷.....

³³Thomas Sandford was a member of the House of Representatives from Kentucky.

³⁴McMaster (Vol. III, 3) gives the 19th instead of the 20th.

³⁵Roger Griswold of Connecticut led the House opposition to the Louisiana Convention and was actively supported by Gaylord Griswold of New York. John Randolph was the chief spokesman for the administration. Seventeen out of the twenty-five votes in opposition came from New England. Cf. McMaster, III, 6; H. Adams, II, 96-104.

³⁶The House made some minor changes in the Senate bill, which the latter, after conference, accepted. The President approved the bill, October 31. Cf. McMaster, III, 9, 10.

³⁷In the debate on this subject more was said about States' rights than about the need for the proposed amendment. R. Griswold again appeared in opposition, but it was adopted by the usual party vote. Cf. McMaster, III, 183-187; H. Adams, II, 131.

IX.

JOHN SMITH TO JAMES FINDLAY.

[Box 21, No. 62.]

Washington Jan. 6th, 1804.

My dear Findley

Scarcely anything has been done yet in Congress for the western country since the ratification of the Treaty—except the appointment of Committees to put the western business in train.³⁸ A bill, has been reported to the Senate by a Select Committee for the Government of the Ceded Territories.³⁹ Louisiana, in this bill, is proposed to be divided into two Governments. But it is not possible for me to tell you what kind of Government they will have, as there is such a diversity of opinion on the Subject.

.....

X.

JAMES FINDLAY TO THOMAS WORTHINGTON.⁴⁰

[Box 6, No. 34.]

Cincinnati 9th Jany 1804

The Hon[ora]ble Tho[ma]s Worthington

Sir

.....

I expect before this time we have the peaceable possession of Orleans, now one thing more, and we may be as wealthy as we

³⁸The "Western business" referred to was probably the division of Indiana Territory and a measure for altering the method of selling public lands. Worthington of Ohio was a prominent member of the committees to consider these questions. Cf. *Annals, 8th Congress, 1st Session, 29, 124, 222, 1675.*

³⁹This committee consisted of Breckenridge of Kentucky, Jackson and Baldwin of Georgia, and J. Q. Adams. Cf. H. Adams III, 120. The bill is summarized in McMaster, III, 23-26. Although Breckenridge was the chairman of the committee, Madison and Jefferson probably framed it. In form it followed that signed for the first stage of territorial government, but this was intended for a scarcely populated country, while the lower portion of the Louisiana Purchase was fairly populous.

⁴⁰Then serving as senator from Ohio. A correspondent of this period warns Findlay against Worthington [Box 21, No. 4].

are free, that is making the falls of Ohio navigable at low water. This appears to me to be worthy the attention of the national Legislature, and [I] have no doubt if you would exert yourself and get all the western delegation interested in the subject you might accomplish that desirable object. I am convinced it would be opposed by the eastern Members, and they would urge as a reason, the expense already incurred in favor of the western people. Nevertheless you might succeed, as it would be a great advantage to a large portion of the Citizens of United States, with a small expense.⁴¹

I am very respectfully

XI.

JOHN SMITH TO JAMES FINDLAY.

[Box 21, No. 64.]

Washington Jan. 27—1804.

Dear Findley

This Day we celebrate the purchase and possession of Louisiana in Joyful festivity.⁴² Of this you will know hereafter. Both houses have agreed to the establishment of a Port of entry at Natchez.

The Senate by a large Majority have expressed their disapprobation of the importation of foreign Negroes into Louisiana. The debate on that subject continued for 3 days.⁴³

⁴¹Cf. McMaster, II, 152; III, 475, 478. *The Annals of Congress*, No. 9, 10, p. 1401, show that the Senate was then in favor of appropriations for making this desirable improvement, but that the House refused to concur. The subject was not seriously considered until after 1817. Cf. Burnet, *Notes*, 401ff.

⁴²Possession had actually been taken by Claiborne and Wilkinson on December 20th, 1803. A month later the Spanish government formally withdrew its opposition to the transfer. Cf. H. Adams, II, 277.

⁴³For this debate, which also touched upon the action of South Carolina in reopening the slave trade, cf. Hildreth, II, 499ff; Channing, *Jeffersonian Democracy*, 83, 84; H. Adams, II, 122.

XII.

JONATHAN S. FINDLAY⁴⁴ TO MRS. JANE FINDLAY.

[Box 8, No. 15.]

On the Ohio River 6 miles above Wab[ash]

Sept. 13th 1805.

Dear Sister,

I should have written you long ere this but that I had nothing worth your notice to communicate, and have had a good deal of writing to do on the business of the contract, which has employed most of my leisure moments. Of these I have not many, for the attention necessary to be paid to the boat, engrosses most of my time. It is fortunate for me that I am kept pretty constantly employed, or I should certainly fall a prey to Ennui.

Between low water and head winds I have had a tedious time of it. Indeed from the little progress I have made, I am afraid Mr. Smith will think I have been very inattentive or very indolent. It will however, should he draw it, be an incorrect conclusion; for I never was half so industrious or attentive to business in my life and every exertion is used to get forward. But the water is very low, and abounds in sand bars, on which we get fast very often, no[r] can all our vigilance elude them. I am much in the water—last Monday night, I was out all night and until 12 the next day, and more or less every day. Heretofore I have experienced no inconvenience from it, being always careful to put on dry clothes as soon as I come out, and take a dose of bark. I sleep warm and dry and have no doubt but my health, with the care I shall take to preserve it, will continue unimpaired.⁴⁵

⁴⁴A younger brother of James Findlay, whose career was a most varied one. Cf. *QUARTERLY*, I, 66, 83, and the letters of the various members of the Findlay family. At this time he seems to be engaged in fulfilling a contract of Senator John Smith to supply the army posts along the Ohio and Mississippi.

⁴⁵The manuscript journal of Dr. George Hunter of Philadelphia, the companion of William Dunbar in the early exploration of Louisiana and Arkansas, gives a vivid account of the difficulties of a journey down to Natchez during the preceding year. The original of this journal is in the library of the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia.

Fort Massac Sept 18.

I arrived here yesterday evening and have found it a mighty poor place. The commandant Lieutenant Heeld⁴⁶ and Surgeon, Dr. King, appear to be decent men, but the inhabitants are a poor miserable set of Indian traders, principally French, and have nothing. I am nearly out of provisions and cannot procure an ounce of anything except a poor hog. I would have died with spleen by this time, but that I met with Mrs. Chubbs who gave me an excellent cup of coffee this morning with a nice venison steak, some good fresh bread and butter etc. This was quite refreshing and agreeable, after being three weeks confined to hard pilate [pilot] bread and fat bacon. She keeps a tavern here and a pretty good one too, her and Chubbs have separated. But perhaps you do not know her. The officers are to dine with me there today.

I am in a very bad writing mood today and have a great deal of business on hand, for I have found this post almost starving, and no means of procuring provisions by the first of October. I shall therefore conclude at present.

XIII.

JONATHAN S. FINDLAY TO JAMES FINDLAY.

[Box 8, No. 16.]

Natchez, Nov. 24, 1805

Dear James,

You will be as much surprised at finding my letter dated at this place, as you must have been at my long silence, a silence that I can neither account for, nor offer anything in extenuation of. My detention arises solely from the want of money, which heretofore I have been unable to raise on any terms, except a few dollars that I borrowed to meet some casual expenses. A friend, who I have been able to make here has promised to accommodate me tomorrow with a small sum for a draft on Philadelphia, though he does not at present want it. I will immediately then set out to Orleans, though I am unable to meet my engagements with the commissaries above. Mr. Smith has not treated me well through the whole of this business. He started

⁴⁶For Nathan Heald, cf. Heitman, I, 578, and for Dr. King, *Ibid*, I, 600. The latter was a surgeon's mate, who died in 1807.

me with but 40 dollars in cash and some whiskey to visit and make arrangements for the supply of posts that I found almost literally starving. It is true I had the power of drawing, but of what use could this be at posts where there was no money and that had no mercantile connexion with either Cinc[innat]i or Phil[adelphi]a. At Massac I made Dr. King so much my friend, that he advanced me 50 dollars all the money [he] had, on a draft, which gave the commissary a start, and he agreed to purchase on my assuring him that funds or supplies would soon be placed in his hands. Whether Mr. Smith has done this I know not. At the Bluff,⁴⁷ there was not a dollar, or an ounce of meat. I had to buy a beef to Issue the day after my arrival. On my own credit I procured a person to furnish the garrison until I could transmit him money from this place, which I am now unable to procure. At Arkansas I left whiskey, which was dull sale; but the commissary promised to furnish beef on his own credit until it would rise, and the articles that were left from the late contract I purchased from the agent by giving him my note payable in Orleans at 30 days. In consequence of my detention here, my word has been again forfeited. Notwithstanding these difficulties and embarrassments I have had to contend with, and notwithstanding the tedious, fatiguing, disagreeable trip I had down the river, in consequence of low water, head winds, sick hands, etc. etc. on my arrival here I found letters from Mr. Smith very ungraciously telling me he had no further use for me; not indeed absolutely, but leaving me rather at a loss to know what he intended. They were in that stile of equivocation and finesse that form his strongest characteristics, but the conclusion seems to be that he does not think my services necessary, but that I must judge for myself, and then that I must be governed by Messrs. Meeker, Williamson & Patton. As these gentlemen wish to see me in Orleans I will go, for though I have been treated very contemptuously I do not think it any apology for the breach of a reposed confidence. Indeed I am almost obliged to go to Orleans for here I cannot procure money to buy a horse or bear my expenses home. The private business which was the most agreeable business to me, and where I expected to gain some credit, he has taken from me entirely, and I am cut off from seeing the Nachetoches [Nachitoches], Appelousas [Opelousas]

⁴⁷Chickasaw Bluff, the site of modern Memphis.

and Attakapa[s] countries, which had no small weight in determining me to undertake the trip. I cannot help thinking that Mr. Smith intended this proceeding from the first, and when he appeared so very generous and liberal to me in the commencement of this business, he had in view the obtainment of some important accommodation from you. I have let him know my displeasure, and if I ever live to see Cin[cinn]a[ti] he shall hear it in stronger terms.⁴⁸

I have spent a good deal of time with Mr. Tho[mas] H. [Williams]⁴⁹ and the Gov[ernor] at Washington. Our friend is as much the old thing as his warmest admirers can desire. He never wearies in speaking of Cincinnati. I rode out a few days ago to inform him of marriage, which I had just learned.⁵⁰

⁴⁸In a letter to James Findlay (Box 21, No. 72), written after receiving this, John Smith explains that his communication to Jonathan S. Findlay was not meant for an abrupt dismissal and was intended to convey no lack of confidence in him.

⁴⁹Thomas H. Williams was a native of New York and had served in the Indian wars in the Northwest Territory. In a letter of May 4, 1805, written by R. Claiborne, postmaster of Washington, Mississippi Territory, to James Findlay (Box 4, No. 46), the writer states: "P. S. The fact is that Thomas H. is that clever industrious fellow, if the Board of Commissioners had had his services before now, the land business would have been about finishing by this time; but now it will be many months first; I hope he has told you that he is Register and ex-officio Commissioner—by which I will say his talents will be brought into public notice—and if he should chuse it, I am sure he will never want public service or a public appointment again. It is such men that governments want. Tom ought to be married, but I fear his modesty will ruin him." While holding the position of Secretary of Mississippi Territory, as mentioned later in this letter, he was in 1809 for four months acting governor. In 1817 he was elected as one of the senators from the new state of Mississippi and served for twelve years. For a letter written during this period, see *QUARTERLY*, II, 8. A few letters describing his personal affairs and expressing his appreciation of attentions shown him by the Findlays while in Cincinnati are found in the Torrence Collection, Box 29.

⁵⁰With reference to this affair R. Claiborne writes to Findlay, in the letter mentioned in the preceding note: "If Thomas H— gets clear I'll be d—d. He just put the inclosed letter into my hand—taking care to seal it up first, and would not impart a sentence of its contents.

"I'll tell the truth upon him. If he is not in love with some fair one in Cincinnati I never fell in love with my partner at a game of whist." The rest of the letter seems to refer to a sentiment that Claiborne seems to entertain for another Cincinnati lady.

There was a ball that evening in Washington. He detained me to go to it, and I did not communicate my intelligence until the next morning, lest it might interrupt his enjoyment of the evening, and from the effect it produced on him I had no reason to be sorry for my caution. He was seriously affected and did not recover his spirits during the time I stayed—a day and a half. He had been making arrangements to go through with me, but I know not now that he will persevere in this resolution. Though he has now 800\$ per annum as secretary of the Territory, 3 dollars per day as commissioner, and his fees as register of the land office worth, all together from three to four thousand dollars per annum, he tells me he lays up no money. I cannot account for this. I know he bestows a great deal to benevolent purposes, but the costliness of his wardrobe does not run away with much of it.

From Abijah Hunt⁵¹ I have experienced not only much politeness, but a uniform disposition to serve me, and unabating evidences of a sincere friendship and the most generous and delicate offers to serve me. Major Claiborne⁵² did not acquit himself so handsomely. He knew I was in town for several days without coming to see me. We met by accident. It was with some difficulty he thought by G—— he ought to recollect me—formally said he would be pleased to see me, which I answered as coldly by saying I did not know that it would be convenient. The thing passed on so for two weeks. Seamour asked me why I did not go to Claibourne's, that he expected me. I told S—— that he had no right to expect me—that I was entitled not only from his intimacy with you, but from our own acquaintance, to a decent degree of attention from the Major, and that [I] never would go to his house until particularly invited. Seamour told him, improperly, what I said as I afterwards discovered. In a

⁵¹The name of Abijah Hunt appears among the first directors of the Bank of Mississippi, established at Natchez in December, 1809. Cf. *Miss. Stat. and Offl. Register*, 175.

⁵²Ferdinand L. Claiborne then held the rank of major in the militia of Mississippi Territory and served in that capacity during the Burr episode. His brother W. C. Claiborne was the governor of Orleans Territory (later the State of Louisiana). He had served in the Indian Wars of the Northwest and during the War of 1812 rose to the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers. Cf. *Mississippi Statistical and Official Register*, 388-392; Heitman, I, 302.

few evenings there was a ball at my boarding house. The Major was very attentive—introduced me to a number of Gentlemen I had not seen, gave me a warm invitation to dinner next day. I went. He introduced me to Mrs. Claiborne with a flattering compliment[,] treated me with a marked attention at dinner, and gave me a general invitation to make as frequent calls at his house as possible at all times. The truth is that he found that I was paid a good deal of attention to by the most respectable people here; and as the affair had through Seamour taken wind, he supposed he would lose by neglect, and that it would be as well to heal the breach; for since I have learned that but a few days before this profusion of politeness, he enquired of a gentleman who this young Findlay was that was about town. If I had knew this I would never have went [sic] to his house; but have met his advances with a repulse he would have little expected. It is now I suppose as well to let it pass.

I have been solicited to settle in this country by a number of gentlemen with such earnestness as to have little doubt of their sincerity, and advantages have been pointed out that are alluring. The bar appears here to be a certain road to wealth even for the weakest, and there is but little talents to contend against. Indeed if I had any confidence in my own industry and perseverance I would not for a moment doubt that in a few years, I would make a handsome sum. I have no room to doubt of executive patronage was I to ask [for] it. I have been fortunate enough to impress the governor⁵³ very favorably towards me. It has been indirectly hinted, that I might possibly obtain the registership, which the present incumbent intends resigning in the Spring.⁵⁴ If I could once get a fair start in this country, I flatter myself that I would do well, especially with the powerful

⁵³Robert Williams of North Carolina had recently been appointed to this place. On April 4, 1805, R. Claiborne wrote to James Findlay (Box 4, No. 46): "Robert Williams one of the Commissioners here is appointed Governor of the Mississippi Territory, and if he accepts I have no doubt things will go on right. He has talents and merits—and all that is necessary is, for political parties to let him alone." This, however, is precisely what did not happen. Cf. *Miss. Statistical and Official Register*, 3, 22.

⁵⁴Thomas H. Williams did not resign, so this opening did not occur. Williams wrote to James Findlay Dec. 30, 1808 (Box 29, No. 11), speaking of the laboriousness of the work in the land office and of his wish to obtain a young man as assistant. Cf. *Miss. Statistl. and Offl. Register*, 6.

motive of wife to stimulate me to exertion. But I must confess that the past presents no flattering presage of the future.

Your letter to Captain Bowyer,⁵⁵ I have forwarded to A[O]p-pelousas, where he is stationed, accompanied by one from myself. Capt. Swain⁵⁶ is stationed at Fort Stoddard where I may possibly go. Jones⁵⁷ is selling tavern at Fort Adams, where I will see him in a few days, and Sterrett⁵⁸ is in Orleans, doing business with Clay. Dunwoody is gone to Orleans, and has money it is said. Ogden⁵⁹ is an object of charity—his debt is lost. Melston lives about ten miles in the country and is doing well. I have seen him, and made a demand of [for] your money—he said he owed you and was able and willing to pay it—that he would be in town in few days, and would pay me. He however did not call on me; but told Mr. Henderson, through whom the money was to come, that he had a receipt in full. As I have no specification to support the claim, I cannot compel the payment. You had better forward it to some of your friends here, and the money will be recovered.

I have not seen Sargent⁶⁰ or Guion. Scott⁶¹ (now Col[one]l Scott) I dined with. Old Judge Rodney⁶² who tells me [he] took

⁵⁵ John Bowyer of Virginia entered the military service in 1792 and at this time was in the second infantry. He became a colonel during the War of 1812. His position as major, commanding the troops at Ft. Stoddard, at the outbreak of this struggle, gave him some prominence in the frontier history of this section. Cf. Heitman, I, 235; *Miss. Stat. and Offl. Register*, 390.

⁵⁶ Thomas Swaine, who had served in the sub-legion under Wayne and at this time was connected with the second infantry. He died October 8, 1808. Cf. Heitman, I, 938.

⁵⁷ Possibly the same one referred to in note 6. Ellicott may refer to him in his *Journal*, 164.

⁵⁸ James Sterrett of Pennsylvania had resigned from the army September 20, 1805; the reference may possibly be to him. Cf. Heitman, I, 921. See also *supra*, p. 102.

⁵⁹ Possibly Aaron Ogden. Cf. Heitman, I, 757.

⁶⁰ For Sargent see Note 11. He was then living upon his estate—Gloucester—near Natchez. Cf. *Miss. Stat. and Offl. Register*, 3, 20. Cf. Note 14, also Box 16, No. 33. For Guion see Note 14.

⁶¹ William Scott of Maryland (?). Cf. Heitman, I, 870.

⁶² Thomas Rodney of Delaware was appointed one of the judges of Mississippi Territory, July 12, 1803, and also served as one of the land commissioners for the district west of the Pearl River. His brother, Cæsar A. Rodney of Delaware was one of Jefferson's supporters and

tea with you, was particular in his inquiries for yourself, Dr. Sellman and some others.

When I began this letter, I had but little intention of spinning it out to so unreasonable a length; but as matter presented itself I scribbled on until I think I have given your patience a pretty severe trial. I have now only to request you to remember me affectionately to my good uncle, beloved sister Jane, and to tender to yourself my assurance of brotherly attachment.

Excepting a single paroxysm of fever and ague I have had perfect good health since my arrival here.

XIV.

JOHN SMITH TO JAMES FINDLAY.

[Box 21, No. 72.⁶³]

City of Washington, Jany the 27 —06.

Dear General:

.....
High toned measures are talked of. It is not in my power to inform you what ground will be taken in Congress.⁶⁴ Wright, Senator from M[arylan]d. has brought in a curious bill. It is a theme of Ridicule. I shall try and send you a copy of it.⁶⁵ Neither the English, Spanish, nor French Ministers seem countenanced by our Cabinet.⁶⁶ There is a good deal of ill temper

afterwards his attorney-general. Judge Thomas Rodney distinguished himself later, in the hearing of Burr at Washington, Miss. Territory, by his refusal to release Burr from his bond when the grand jury failed to bring an indictment against him. This caused Burr to flee and led to his later capture and the famous trial at Richmond. Cf. *Miss. Stat. and Off. Register*, 3, 173, 174; McCaleb, *The Aaron Burr Conspiracy*, 274.

⁶³See Note 48 for a reference to the unprinted part of this letter.

⁶⁴For the bitter debate over the famous "Two-Million Act," which substituted the policy of buying a peace for the "high toned measures," cf. H. Adams, IV, 128, 137-139, and Hildreth, II, 568-570. The secret debates are found *Annals 9th Cong., 1st Session*, p. 1116-1144. Jefferson also sent a special message to Congress on the subject of our commercial relations with Great Britain, in which he transmitted some of Monroe's diplomatic correspondence under a pledge of secrecy. A proposal suggesting the later embargo policy formed part of the same "high toned measures." Cf. Hildreth, II, 573ff; McMaster, III, 230.

⁶⁵For the bill see *Annals 9th Cong., 1st Session*, p. 59ff.

⁶⁶See H. Adams, III, 185, 195; and Hildreth, II, 571.

amongst us. Almost every day we hear of impressments, captures or condemnations. If the Belligerent Powers persist in these depredations War is inevitable.⁶⁷ Be pleased to present my respect to your Lady, Brother Nathan and Family.

.....

XV.

JONATHAN S. FINDLAY TO JAMES FINDLAY.

[Box 8, No. 17.]

New Orleans, Feby 6th 1806

Brother James,

I have met a number of Gentlemen here who know you; but the only one from whom I have received any politeness on that account is Lieu[tenant] Taylor,⁶⁸ whom you may recollect as a sergeant of the first reg[imen]t. He is grateful to you for favors shown him then, and has treated me with every attention in his power. He is adj[utan]t and military agent, and said to be the best officer in the army.

Your friend Lord Chesterfield is no great *chose*.⁶⁹ I handed a letter to him from Tho[mas] H. [Williams] and he made a mighty deal of fuss about his respect for you and all that kind of stuff but I have heard no more of him except when he waited on me as private sec[retar]y to ask me to dine with the governor. I am clear in it that you over rate the man in every point of view.

Governor Claiborne is not hated here but he is pitied and despised. All appear willing to allow him good motives but he has no firmness and is misled by every old woman's tale. I have no doubt but his talents are rated too high in the Atlantic States; besides he is running the race of popularity, and that will mislead any man. His person is the most justly formed I have ever seen but his address is awkward and embarrassing. It has that confident boldness which arises from an overweening vanity, and that stiffness which can only be avoided by an early acquaint-

⁶⁷ See Adams, III, 143; and Hildreth, II, 573.

⁶⁸ A Lieutenant Taylor is mentioned in H. Adams, III, 303.

⁶⁹ This may be a reference to John Graham of Virginia, who was then serving under Governor Claiborne as secretary of the Territory of Orleans. He was active in circumventing Burr's supposed plans and later became assistant secretary of state.

ance with polished society.⁷⁰ He is just a neater edition of the major.⁷¹

XVI.

CALEB SWAN⁷² TO JAMES FINDLAY.

[Box 22, No. 50.]

Washington City March 1, 1806.

Dear Sir

.....
We have nothing materially interesting here. I believe there will not be a Spanish war this time; but I apprehend there is something in embryo that may possibly lead to it eventually, unless it should be averted by some future, wise and energetic administration, on our part.⁷³ But as I have done forever with all political speculations, and animadversions I give myself very little trouble about them. I don't subscribe for a single newspaper in the United States, and feel indifferent whether or not, I read one if it falls in my way.

XVII.

JOHN SMITH TO JACOB BURNET.

[Box 21, No. 75.]

Washington March 14, 1806.

My dear Friend

.....
Write no more to me at this place till you see me. I intend sending you Randolphs inflammatory speeches.⁷⁴ They will amuse

⁷⁰ A very similar criticism by Laussat is quoted in H. Adams, III, 298. For a decidedly uncomplimentary view, as given by Wilkinson to John Quincy Adams, see the latter's *Memoirs*. Of a similar character is an attack on Claiborne by Daniel Clarke, which appears in the *Kentucky Palladium* for March 24, 1808. Clarke speaks of the governor as a man "only calculated to cause confusion and wholly inadequate in powers."

⁷¹ F. L. Claiborne. See Note 52.

⁷² Caleb Swan of Massachusetts served during the Revolution and in 1792 became paymaster-general of the regular army, in which position he continued until 1808. His death occurred Nov. 20, 1809. Cf. Heitman, I, 938, and Box 22, Nos. 43-54.

⁷³ The prospect of hostilities with Spain was removed by the "Two Million Act." See Note 64 and H. Adams, IV, Ch. VI.

⁷⁴ John Randolph had already broken with the administration on the "Two Million Act" and likewise opposed its policy with regard to com-

you as specimens of wit, invective and declamation. They are destitute of both law and logic and even of decency. He has declared war against the administration, in order to bring Monroe into power.

Give my best respects to your Brother. I thank him for a Copy of the declaration. I hope I shall be at home before the trial, and have no doubt but I shall see Cone much puzzled in substantiating the facts which he states in it. I must beg you to write to Mr. Broadwell to call on [you] and give you a statement of the case. I shall send to him the Copy of Cones declaration and get him to collect the facts etc.⁷⁵

XVIII.

JEREMIAH MORROW⁷⁶ TO JAMES FINDLAY.

[Box 17, No. 56.]

Washington City Dec 24th 1806.

Sir

I hereby transmit the treasurer's receipt for the money you were so obliging as to lend me. I should have sent it when I first obtained it, but for the extreme irregularity of the mail.

A resolution has been referred to the committee on public lands having in view a reduction in the price of the reserved sections, and of offering them again at public sale. The committee have not yet made a decision but I presume they will report in favour of the proposition. The committee have directed a bill to be reported "providing for the sale of the public lands lying between the U. S. Military tract, and the connecticut reserve." A new office is to [be] established, a register and receiver to be appointed, etc.

Burr's expedition furnish[es] conversation for our leisure hours. Much, and important facts are ascertained, but still

mercial restrictions against Great Britain. Cf. H. Adams, III, 137-139 and 157-164. He opposed Jefferson because of his underhand attempts to gain the Floridas, and Madison for his general nerveless conduct of our foreign affairs.

⁷⁵These statements may refer to land claims in this section.

⁷⁶The best biography of Jeremiah Morrow is that by his grandson, Mr. Josiah Morrow, printed in the *Old Northwest Genealogical Quarterly* for 1906. Morrow was interested in reducing the price of public lands.

more rests on conjecture. We see the means for effecting some project, not of ordinary magnitude, but the end is out of view. Before these reach you his operations may perhaps have dispelled the mystery, and pointed to the project in view.⁷⁷

I have no accounts from our country as to the public sentiment respecting the above enterprise; I however have full confidence that nothing either seditious or treasonable can meet with the approbation of our people: It would be gratifying and useful at this momentous crisis to receive information, if for nothing else, to satisfy those who might call in question our political attachment.⁷⁸ Your most ob[edien]t.

XIX.

JOHN BIGGER, JR.,⁷⁹ TO JAMES FINDLAY.

[Box 2, No. 27.]

Warren County 17th Jan. 1807.

Dear General:

Enclosed you have an accompt on John Clark, in favour of the estate of Co[lone]l. Parker, Dec[ease]d. sent me by your brother Jonathan for collection. I caled on Clark soon after receiving it, and he insisted that he had paid the debt before he left Conococheague, but that he would call and have the thing fix'd either with you or your broather, the first time he should be in Cincinnati. The accompt was laid by, and its being in my possession had entirely escaped me untill the other day I accidentally found it among some other papers.

They mindes of people in this neighbourhood has been considerably agitated for some time past respecting Burr's conspiracy and as we live at a considerable distance from the scene of action, it is not to be expected that everything which *we heare* is Gospel; indeed it would be a happy circumstance if more than the half of it were found to be false. When I first learned the

⁷⁷The President's proclamation against the expedition had been issued November 27, 1806. See Adams, III, 285.

⁷⁸For a view of the effect of the proclamation in the West see McCaleb, 199, where an editorial from the *Lexington Gazette* for December 19th is quoted. The West expressed its attachment to the Union in no uncertain terms. See McCaleb, 244.

⁷⁹For John Bigger, cf. *History of Warren County*, 390.

existence of this infamous scheme, I confess that it struck me with no little surprise, but this surprise has since increased to a degree of uneasiness from reports current here of some charictors who are said to be implicated in this affair. And my principle object in writing to you at this time is, in hopes that you will as soon as convenient write me on this subject and as your situation affords you better oppertunetys then mine, of not only ascertaining facts, but of likewise discovering the channal through which they flow, [I] would hope that you will as far as you know and can do it consistently, state they grounds of implication with some of the suspected charictors, and as I write to you in confidence I shall take the liberty of mentioning some of they names who with several others are whispered through this neighbourhood to have connections with Burr. Those that I shall mention, are your Senator W[illia]m McFarland,⁸⁰ Mathew Nimmo⁸¹ and John Smith our Senator in Congress, and there are certain other names who although they have been mentioned, yet from the respectability of their charictors and the opinion which I have of their probity, I can pay no credit to the reports and should think it improper to mention their names even in confidence. Indeed I should fondly hope for the Honour of our State that those which I had mentioned would be ultimately found to be clear. Without however giving my opinion I shall mention a circumstance concerning one of them, which if taken by itself is of but little conciquence. But connected with other suspicious appearances may be considered to have some weight. The affair was this. Last winter while at Chillicothe there went a report for some time that one of our Senators in Congress purposed resigning his sate at which time Dr. Wood put a letter into my hand which he had received from W[illia]m McFarland recommending in case of a vacancy the appointment of Aaron Burr as a proper charictor for filing it, and who he stated as the best calculated to do honour to himself and justice

⁸⁰ William McFarland was state senator from Hamilton County in the session of 1806-07, and from Jefferson and Columbiana counties in the following year. His residence in Hamilton County may have brought him into relations with Burr, Dayton and Smith in 1805. Cf. McCaleb, 25. For reference to McFarland see also J. Q. Adams, *Memoirs*, I, 503, and *Gano Papers*, III, 33ff.

⁸¹ There is a reference to Matthew Nimmo, then serving as federal judge for Ohio, in J. Q. Adams, *Memoirs*, I, 496, and in *Gano Papers*, III, 39.

to the State. The thing then appeared to me even at that time, to display more zeal than wisdom, to recommend a man for an office who was by no means eligible, although I acknowledge that at that time I should have treated as chimerical any information concerning the iniquitous transactions of Burr and his party which their subsequent conduct has laid us under the necessity of believing, for I should have thought no set of men would ever have been so crazy—and what could tempt any men to such desperate measures against our Government the Lord only knows; A Government, where each of us may sit down, if not under our own vine and under our own Fig tree, yet besides well stored Barns and Corncribs and enjoy all they advantages from the protection of life and property, which can be expected from civil institutions on this side the Grave.

I wrote your Brother William some considerable time since for a statement of the situation in which things stand relative to Ridenowers bond left with him for collection, but have as yet received no answer.

The Governor's⁸² address to the Assembly I have seen, offering himself a candidate for the Senate of the United States, and think they remarks which follow in the Spy papers extremely applicable.

I have been almost the hole of this winter confined at home, from a severe wound which I have received in my leg, I got it in a violent combat which I had—not in attempting like a Burr or a Bonaparte to subvert or annihilate Empires—But in the act of attempting to secure a wild and ferocious Hog. The fortune of War was against me, I got wounded, and although two months have elapsed I am not yet much more than able to crawl out of doors.

In addition to the points which I have Already requested information on, I would wish you to state as far as you know what has become of Burr himself. What Boats is supposed to have passed Cincinnati, belonging to his party—and whether there has any Boats been detained on suspicion at your town.⁸³ For these are points which almost every day brings us some new but un-

⁸²Edward Tiffin was then serving as governor and in 1807 succeeded Thomas Worthington as senator.

⁸³For an account of the Burr expedition on the Ohio and orders to stop the expedition at Cincinnati, cf. McCaleb, 245, 256, and *Gano Papers*, III.

certain information concerning. I would likewise wish to know what is doing among you concerning our Colege Township, as I have heard nothing about it, only that petitions have been circulated for having it brought up another time before the Legislature which it is to be hoped is the last round without more money.

But finding my epistle has grown to an unpardonable length shall therefore close after subscribing myself with every sentiment of esteem, your old Neighbour and Best Well-wisher

When you write I would wish you to do it in a manner easier to be read than you do for common.

XX.

JAMES FINDLAY TO DR. JOHN BENNETT.⁸⁴

[Box 6, No. 42.]

Sir

Cincinnati, 27th Feb. 1807.

By a letter from the Hon[ora]ble John Smith dated the City of Washington, I am informed that it is *your* request I should transmit to you a circumstantial detail of the relation given by Pallas P. Stuart⁸⁵ touching certain matters to him disclosed. The following is respectfully communicated as the most correct statement with which my memory serves me.

Mr. Stuart informed me there were frequent applications made to him, by Colonel Burr, and by his agents, who made him liberal offers to join the enterprise, which offers he refused; and in the several conversations on the subject, he understood the first proposition to separate the Union came from the Marquis De Yranjo [Irujo];⁸⁶ that Burr seemingly appeared to accede to the proposition, and received an order from the Marquis for Thirteen Thousand Stand of Arms that were then at Pensacola. Last summer when crossing Lake Pontchartrane [Pontchartrain] (he Stuart) saw a Spanish vessel on which no American was permitted to enter, which he was told and believed contained the

⁸⁴ Both external and internal evidence, together with a comparison with Box 6, No. 46, and Box 2, No. 27, support this designation.

⁸⁵ For Pallas P. Stuart see *Gano Papers*, III, 35ff.

⁸⁶ The Marquis of Casa Yrujo was the Spanish minister. For Burr's intrigues with him consult McCaleb, 54ff; and H. Adams, III, 261; and Rowland, *Third Annual Report* . . . , p. 168.

said arms, and which arms he has since been informed, have been deposited at Baton Rouge. He Stuart further understood the route Burr and his followers intended to take, was to descend either the Bayou Chafalgar [Achafalaya] or the Bayou Plackamines [Plaquemines] and coast it round to the neck end of St. Bernards Bay and ascend the river Bravo to Santafee.⁸⁷ That after they got possession of that country she would become a part of the United States if they would be received; if then [the] proposition was rejected the party who went would elect a convention and form a government of their own.

He Stuart further understood that Burr has had agents in the Spanish provinces for a length of time, and that Governor Heirrara [Herrera] was colleague with him.⁸⁸ That there are a number of men of the first respectability, and some of them holding high offices in the United States concerned in this enterprise. He Stuart further understood that one hundred thousand dollars were raised at New Orleans and that the residue of funds were to be furnished from the cities of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

The above relation was made to me about the middle of December last, which I communicated to Mr. Galliten [Gallatin] by the first mail thereafter. I know not whether he received that letter as it required no answer, and the subject not being connected with my official business kept no copy of that letter.

I have the honor to be with the highest consideration and respect, your most ob[edien]t Serv[an]t.

XXI.

P. T. SCHENCK TO NATHAN C. FINDLAY.

[Box 20, No. 27.]

Dear Findlay

Natchez 23d March 1807.

I arrived here the 20th inst. after a passage of 27 days, mixed as is natural, with its different degrees of pleasure, fatigue and trouble, as varied as the country I have passed through.

⁸⁷These expressions reveal the lack of exact geographical knowledge concerning the country to which our government laid strenuous claim.

⁸⁸Cf. McCaleb, 305. Lieutenant-Colonel Simon de Herrera, the governor of the Mexican province of Nuevo Leon, commanded the Spanish

The different changes of *feeling* have been almost as numerous as the windings of the Mississippi, and like a true emblem of that river, *they* have emptied into an *ocean* which when not disturbed by the winds, (of adversity) is calm and unruffled, but subject to the same turbulency (of mind) when opposed by storms and counter currents. Mr. Hait and myself left the boat we started in as we thought regular watches night and day, hard rowing, and finding our own provisions, and in short, doing the duty of hired hands, more than sufficient to counter-balance the room we took in the boat. We were at Fort Massac from the 4th to the 7th ins[tan]t when Mr. Bechtle⁸⁹ overtook us and gave us a passage in his boat. This town is situated on such high ground and has so free a current of air that I cannot think it unhealthy. I was much disappointed in my idea of its size as I thought it much larger. It is not so large as Cin[cinnat]i. The Schooner Revenge, the Bomb Ketches, Etna and Vesuvius, and three Gun boats are lying at anchor before the town to catch *Burrites*. All boats are brought too and examined.⁹⁰ Before you receive this you will probably hear that Co[lone]l B[urr] is on his way to Washington and *honor'd* with a military escort.⁹¹ He has many adherents here, and it is thought probable that some of his *friends* will liberate him before he reaches Washington. Colonels Tyler,⁹² and Blennerhasset are here, and have given bail for trial at the May term.

Many of the young men who came with them, have become involved in debt at the Taverns, and having depended on

troops on the Texas frontier during this crisis, and in that capacity had signed the "Neutral Ground Convention" with Wilkinson. See *Ibid*, 149, 150.

⁸⁹ John Bechtle of the later firm of Riddle, Bechtle, and Co., who were prominent in the barge navigation of the river. See *Quarterly of the Arch. & Histl. Society of Ohio*, XVI, 335.

⁹⁰ See *Third Annual Report of Miss. Department of Archives and History*, where the Director, Mr. Dunbar Rowland, prints in Appendix II a number of letters and other documents relating to the Burr Conspiracy so far as it affected Mississippi and Orleans Territories. Consult especially pages 135, 139.

⁹¹ See *Third Annual Report* . . . , p. 77ff.

⁹² The order for the arrest of Comfort Tyler is in *Ibid*, 74. He and Blennerhasset were tried in Mississippi and also in Richmond, but released, as was Burr. Cf. McCaleb, 282-284.

Co[lone]l B[urr] for funds, many of them, have been obliged to give the Landlords *leg* bail.

Two days before I arrived here a duel took place between Capt[ain] Leonard⁹⁸ and Lieutenant Jones of the navy in which the former was wounded. He is still living, but the wound is supposed to be mortal. They fought only 9 feet distant and fired three times without effect. The fourth, Capt[ain] L[eonard] received the wound in his side.

I think I shall be pleased with this place if I can find employment, but as yet have not had time to look about me. I shall probably remain here some time, and it is unnecessary for me to tell you, that a letter will at all times be a source of pleasure to me.

Give my best wishes to your own family, and to Mr. and Mrs. Stone, and believe me to be with sincere regard,

Your friend and very Hum[ble] Serv[an]t.

XXII.

P. T. SCHENCK TO JAMES FINDLAY.

[Box 20, No. 28.]

New Orleans 8 May 1807.

Dear General.

Ever since I have been here I have been daily delaying writing in hopes of having some news worth relating, but can find nothing of *importance* to say, except, that I am well and hope you are. I left Natchez on the 9th finding but little prospect of getting into any business that would please me, and arrived here on the 13th ult[im]o. Through the attention of the gentlemen to whom I had introductory letters I am now engaged in the employ of Messrs. Sanderson & White, a respectable mercantile house of this city, on as good terms as I could expect.

What shall I write? Burr and his expedition has become a stale story, and as he is now (I suppose) in the City of Washington, any information respecting him will reach Cin[cinnati] sooner than this place. Our Governor, and military chief are the principal topics of conversation, and a nitch in the temple of

⁹⁸Lieutenant Commander James T. Leonard, of the U. S. Ketch. *Vesuvius*. Cf. *Ibid*, 139.

fame (unless "like Cromwell, damn'd to fame") I suspect will not be the reward of either of their services.⁹⁴ From the information given me by gentlemen of this place, this city never witnessed so much confusion as at the time of the arrest of Kerr, Alexander, Adair etc.⁹⁵ Surprise and astonishment was seated on the countenance of every person—orders were given for the immediate assembly of the Volunteer companies—that few of them knew the cause of their assemblage. Here, a soldier might be seen fixing his bayonet while running, there, another fixing his flint, others running through the streets crying "shut your doors, fasten your stores" etc. After the Volunteer Corps had assembled the General gave them a lengthy address representing the visionary dangers which his *duplicity* had painted, and how much they had to fear from the leaders of the expedition particularly Gen[eral] Adair who, (he observed) "is a dangerous man, *I myself*, have taught him lessons of war and of policy."

This confusion has now subsided, and produced the effect on the public mind which might well be expected. They have had the alarm of war sounded in their ears, they have been told that a military force was to sack the city and plunder them of their property, and business of every kind was stagnated; but they have now found that no cause existed for such alarm and curse their *civil* and *military* excellencies as the cause. Can there be a greater proof of a tyrant and of guilt than when a man dare not go through a peaceable city without a guard? The Gen[eral] never stirs abroad without six soldiers to protect the

⁹⁴For the attitude of Governor Claiborne and of General Wilkinson the best source is their letters of this period, as published by Rowland in *Third Annual Report* 126ff. One should also consult McCaleb, 215ff, and H. Adams, III, 319. Claiborne's letters of December 17, 1806 (*Third Annual Report*, 131-133), and of January 2, 1807 (*Ibid*, 140-142), best show his attitude.

⁹⁵For the excitement at this time of the arrest of John Adair, former senator from Kentucky, cf. Adams, III, 324. Wilkinson carefully refrained from arresting any residents of the city, except Judge James Workman, whom with Louis Kerr he believed to be engaged in "an intrigue to corrupt the army and plunder the bank." They were tried in Miss. Territory and declared "not guilty" in March. Cf. McCaleb, 283. Adair later brought suit against Wilkinson for false imprisonment, and at the end of eight years obtained a verdict of \$2,500 in his favor, which would have been greater "but for the notorious poverty of the general. The government, however, paid the debt." Cf. McCaleb, 300.

(self styled) "defender of the holy attributes of the constitution." That he must fall, if not from office, in the public estimation (unless that is already the case) is certain. I can't find a single person but believes that he would have embarked in the expedition with Co[lone]l B[urr] had the force been sufficiently strong.⁹⁶ Livingston,⁹⁷ Brown, Workman, and indeed all the talents of the country have dipped their pens in gall and are venting their sentiments as freely and bitterly as language will permit. It is expected many of the officers of the Army will resign, and I have been told (the truth of which I scarcely doubt) that they have been circulating a subscription list among themselves, for signatures, to effect a general resignation.

I have now given you a lengthy detail, unconnected, and of little importance, but as I have nothing else to write, pray be contented with this, although it will be a poor equivalent for the time you will lose in reading it. I shall certainly feel gratified by receiving a letter from you, as any information respecting the welfare of you or your family will ever compose a part of my pleasure. Give my respects to Mr. and Mrs. Stone, I will write them whenever I can find anything to say worth 25 cents postage.

With good wishes for your and your family's happiness, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

XXIII.

WILLIAM FINDLAY TO JAMES FINDLAY.

[Box 7, No. 57.]

Brother James, Lancaster, February 14th, 1809.

..... I know nothing of Judge Du[n]lavy's⁹⁸ character, but what is exhibited in the report of the trial and I do

⁹⁶For a definite expression of this cf. Dunbar Rowland, *Third Annual Report* . . . , 146.

⁹⁷Edward Livingston, formerly of New York, was a noted attorney, who afterwards codified the laws of Louisiana and served in the United States Senate and Jackson's Cabinet. He was the Secretary of State at the time of the Nullification Controversy. For Workman see Note 95.

⁹⁸For Francis Dunlavy, or "Dunlevy" as his descendants spell it, see Morrow, *History of Warren County*, 357.

not think his letter⁹⁹ to the Governor as therein copied places his character in an enviable point of view. Neither does your friend Burnet's letter to the Governor, even taken in connection with his explanation, or apology, raise his character in my estimation.

¹⁰⁰Betsey Smith and Jack Vanlear,¹⁰¹ are now here, and have been for some days past. When they left home our friends in their neighborhood were well. Crawford takes his removal from office in high dudgeon, and will not even deign to speak to John. I believe Crawford's friends, which are not very numerous, think he should behave with more magnanimity on the occasion.¹⁰²

It is here said, but I do not well know upon what authority, that there is a probability of Nathan being connected with the family of John Smith, the ex senator. I know nothing of the family, but be they what they may, from the present impressions which generally prevail against Smith over the United States, and which I doubt are too well founded, any connection with him or his family would be abhorrent to my feelings. I know a child ought not to be held responsible for the conduct of the father, or, be effected by it, in the estimation of the world, but the fact is otherwise, and however we might philosophize upon the position, in the abstract, the connection in this case, if it should take place, could never be mentioned, without wounding my sensibility in the highest degree. But notwithstanding no one could deplore the circumstances more than I would do, yet, if he has it in contemplation, it might answer a bad purpose to manifest a violent opposition to it; but it would be proper, to endeavour to persuade him from it, by the most delicate and gentle manner, and if these means should prove unavailing, we must however reluctantly, tamely submit to it. You can inform me on the subject and if there is ground for the report, and you should think my opinion would be of any service, I shall ad-

⁹⁹The letter referred to is doubtless in connection with the proceedings in the U. S. Circuit Court in the case of *U. S. vs. Blennerhassett et al.* A partial report of this appeared in the *Western Spy*, Jan. 25, 1808. Burnet's testimony is also summarized in *Gano Papers*, III, 41.

¹⁰⁰Possibly Elizabeth, daughter of James Smith, elsewhere referred to as "Uncle James." Cf. Box 7, No. 56, and also *QUARTERLY*, IV, 14.

¹⁰¹John Van Lear, son of Matthew (?).

¹⁰²The reference is to a change in local Pennsylvania politics, by which John Findlay obtained a lucrative county office. See Box 7, No. 56.

dress his understanding in a lengthy letter on the subject.¹⁰³ We are all in good health. I am with respect

Your brother,

XXIV

NATHAN C. FINDLAY TO JAMES FINDLAY

[Box 8, No. 39.]

Washington City April 23, 1810.

Dear Brother

.....
Since I have been here I have been generally once or more a day with Jonathan. He has a wonderful flow of spirits for his situation. He has in the prison¹⁰⁴ a Room in the upper story for himself about 18 feet by 25, a good bed, books, paper, pen and Ink. He boards with the jailler, who keeps a pretty good table and if not elegant with trifles, it is plain with substantials. He has generally more or less company every day. He has many well wishers and some real and sincere friends who would go almost any length to serve him. He told me he could get bail for several thousand dollars say 10-15 or 20,000 was he to agree to accept of it, but he says he was unrighteously committed to prison and that he said and promised when he went in that he would not give bail. I can not give you any

¹⁰³The marriage does not seem to have taken place, if we may judge from the genealogical chart prepared by Major George T. Handy. In August, 1807, Smith, who was then in West Florida, voluntarily delivered himself up to the authorities of Mississippi Territory, to be conveyed via Cincinnati to Richmond for trial as an accomplice of Aaron Burr. He was duly sent forward by Governor Robert Williams, but on failure of the charges against Burr a *nolle prosequi* was also entered on the bills against Smith. When he attempted to resume his seat in the Senate, late in the following November, a special committee, of which John Quincy Adams was chairman, reviewed the case against him and recommended his expulsion, but the vote in the Senate, 19 to 10, lacked one of the necessary two-thirds. Cf. Rowland, *Third Annual Report*, 84; J. Q. Adams, *Memoirs*, I, 481ff; H. Adams, III, 208.

¹⁰⁴This case of imprisonment for debt simply illustrates one phase of the chequered career of Jonathan S. Findlay.

particular information as to the time when he will be out as it depends upon an answer from Seaton (?) of N[ew] York and when it comes wheather he will agree to the propositions made by brother John to him, for Jonathan's relief, that is to give him some or any of the back lands at a fair and reasonable price.

.....

This morning I had the pleasure and honor of being introduced by Col[onel] Taylor¹⁰⁵ to Mr. and Mrs. Madison. He appears to be solemn and profound; she is in her manners, easy, graceful and fascinating.

Gen[era]l Wilkinson¹⁰⁶ dined in this place about a week ago. Lieu[tenant]t Cutler is one of his particular escorts. I think the Gen[era]l's character and fame will be from all appearances, something like an apple from a bended bow [bough] which takes its flight downward.

¹⁰⁵ Colonel James Taylor of Newport, Ky. In this same letter Nathan C. Findlay states that Colonel Taylor wishes him to go into "a merchantile business" with him and his brother Edmund, provided Colonel Taylor can be released from his present partnership with Mr. Southgate, whom he does not especially admire.

¹⁰⁶ In an earlier letter Colonel Taylor had written James Findlay [Box 26, No. 14]: "No news of Wilkinson. The Sec[retar]y of War tells me he expects him here by 1st Ap[ri]l. He asked for permission to stay 3 mo[nths] to prepare some answer to Clark's book and to make arrangements. The Sec[retar]y gave him the time asked for and one month in addition if necessary. Most think he will put in here till Congress rises. I think B[enjamin] Howard of K[entuck]y will be Gov[erno]r of St. Louis. If he does not Coburn will." The book referred to is Daniel Clark's *Proofs of the Corruption . . . of General James Wilkinson*, which had appeared the year before. Howard became the governor of Louisiana (afterward Missouri) Territory. On the first of the preceding November John Brownson had written from Natchez to James Findlay: "Gen[era]l Wilkinson is ordered on to the seat of the Government and Gen[era]l Hampton [Hampton] to take the command in this district. The Troops are sickly and wretched beyond everything you have seen or heard of." For an account from the pen of Z. M. Pike of conditions in the lower Mississippi Country, of the strained relations between himself and General Hampton, and of the various courts-martial arising from the condition of the troops, see two letters dated July 10, 1810, and December 20, 1811, printed in *Tract No. 39*, published by the Western Reserve Historical Society.

XXV.

THOMAS S. JESUP¹⁰⁷ TO JAMES FINDLAY.

[Box 13, No. 11.]

Washington City Jany 19th 1812.

Dear Sir,

I have this morning left my room to which I had been confined for the last eight days by a severe indisposition. The accountant has not yet taken up my accounts. I hope however to get him at them tomorrow and expect to return to Cincinna[ti] sometime next month unless I can see a prospect of promotion. My arrival here was a fortunate circumstance for the subalterns of the seventh regiment. I have broken in considerably on the plans of Mr. Secretary.¹⁰⁸ He nominated (or rather placed on the list of nomination) two citizens to fill the vacancies of Capt[ain]s Cutler and Beall; I was informed of his intentions by the Inspector the evening of my arrival and represented the injustice of the case to the western members in such terms as induced them to make the most determined opposition to appointments of that description. Gen[era]l Worthington¹⁰⁹ told him plainly that if those names were sent to the Senate he would make every exertion in his power to have them rejected. He has relinquished his plan and will promote the eldest subalterns.

A bill has passed both houses, and has received the signature of the President, for raising an additional force of 25,000 men: this looks something like active service.¹¹⁰ Indeed the object of raising this force is publicly acknowledged to be the invasion of Canada. The british minister (Mr. Foster)¹¹¹ has become re-

¹⁰⁷ Thomas Sidney Jesup, a native of Virginia, was appointed to the seventh infantry in May, 1808, and became a first lieutenant the following year. He did not become Captain until January, 1813. He became brigadier general in 1818, and in due course major general in 1828, and died in 1860. He was an intimate friend of General Findlay, as may be seen from frequent references in the latter's correspondence.

¹⁰⁸ William Eustis of Massachusetts was then acting as Secretary of War and continued to serve until the end of the year. Cf. *Executive Register of the United States*, 1789-1902, p. 77.

¹⁰⁹ Thomas Worthington was then serving as Senator from Ohio.

¹¹⁰ For the discussion of this bill and of the purpose of its author see McMaster, III, 435ff.

¹¹¹ Augustus J. Foster had been appointed as minister to this country for the purpose of conciliating public sentiment. Cf. McMaster, III, 402.

markably attentive to Members of Congress: he gives a grand entertainment on Monday night, next, to which, I understand, he has invited the Majority of both houses. Is this for the purpose of obtaining information, or does he wish to conciliate?

I have seen your brother¹¹²—he is in good health and fine spirits. He informs me that in his present situation he can save something handsome. He is pleased with his employment—"nothing" says he "can afford me more exquisite pleasure than to observe the youthful mind expand and to witness its progressive improvement and to reflect that its advancement is owing to my exertions."

The trial of Gen[era]l Wilkinson¹¹³ had closed previously to my arrival at Fredericktown. The result has not yet transpired, we shall probably have it in a few days. The opinions on the subject are various—his friends believe that he is honorably acquitted and his enemies the reverse.

I have sounded members of Congress on the subject of disbandment in the event of an accommodation of our differences with [Great] Britain and France. They are of opinion that not only the 25,000 but also the additional corps raised in 1808 will be dismissed, consequently the corps in which I now am can have no preference to those to be raised. I have some idea of applying for a Majority in the Infantry and have no doubt of success provided I can obtain your and Colo[nel] Taylors interest, the letter you were so good as to enclose to me with others which I brought on wou'd have been sufficient had they mentioned the rank for which I wished to apply. Should you favor me with your support and obtain for me that of Colo[nel] Taylor I would wish the letter on the subject, directed to Mr. Morrow,¹¹⁴ in preference to the Sec[retar]y. Letters in this way receive more attention.

Have the goodness to present my respects to Mrs. Findlay and receive my best wishes for your health and happiness.

With respect and esteem Y[ou]rs.

¹¹²This was his brother Jonathan.

¹¹³Wilkinson was acquitted. The investigations by Congress of Randolph's Charges, backed up by testimony from Daniel Clarke, of Orleans Territory, and the subsequent Court martial lasted from 1808 to 1812. Upon his acquittal he was sent to take command at New Orleans. Cf. Hildreth, III, 46, 309.

¹¹⁴Jeremiah Morrow served as the representative from Ohio from 1803 to 1813.

XXVI.

SAMUEL PERRY¹¹⁵ TO GEORGE P. TORRENCE.
[Box 18, No. 59.]

Dear Sir New Orleans 23rd Sept 1814

.....
About a week since an expedition set out from this place consisting of 6 or 7 Gun Boats one small armed Brigg carrying 14 Guns and 4 or 500 Regular troops under the command of Co[lone]l Ross¹¹⁶ for the purpose of breaking up a party of Smugglers or Pirates under the command of the notorious Laffeit [Lafitte] who has infested the Lake Bar[r]ataria for three or four years past without interruption. Yesterday an express arrived bringing a letter from Co[lone]l Ross informing that they had succeeded in taking 7 schooners and some of the leaders of the party, but we are not informed whether Laffeit [Lafitte] is also taken, but presume he is not.

By the enclosed paper you will see what our military men in this country can do.

XXVII.

SAMUEL PERRY TO THOMAS SLOO, JR.¹¹⁷
[Box 18, No. 60.]

Dear Sir New Orleans 8th October 1814.

Your letter of the 28th August has just come to hand, and am extremely glad to find that some of our sugar has got on its

¹¹⁵Samuel Perry, of the firm of Baum and Perry. Cf. Burnet, *Notes*, 400; *Ohio Arch. and Hist. Quarterly*, XVI, 335.

¹¹⁶George Thompson Ross, a native of Pennsylvania. He was then Colonel of the 44th infantry. Cf. Heitman, I, 846. Commodore Patterson seems to have been the leading spirit in command of this expedition against Lafitte. This notorious pirate later received a pardon for meritorious service in the defense of New Orleans against the British in 1815, and later took part in the operations on Galveston Island. Cf. Yoakum, *History of Texas*, I, 186; McMaster, IV, 174-179.

¹¹⁷There are letters from Sloo in Box 21, Nos. 35-48, and a great many to him, scattered through the collection. For his career in Illinois see Ford, *History of Illinois*.

way to market. I have received letters from Mr. Baum¹¹⁸ up to the 13th ultimo which came by the same mail that brought yours, but in no one single letter does he mention his having forwarded any sugar nor does he tell me what has been done with it or what is intended to be done. I must therefore beg that you will give me regular information of what it going on, what quantity of sugar has been shipped and what is likely to be done with that which is on hand at home, also how cotton comes on.

This country affords but little news. A few days since the Expedi[ti]on which went against the celebrated Laffeit [Lafitte] returned with 7 prize vessels well loaded with goods, but unfortunately they are all German goods and of such a kind as does not suit our market, the whole amount taken is supposed to [be] worth upwards of one hundred Thousand Dollars.

Gen[era]l Jackson has not as was expected gone to Pensacola, but still remains at Mobile, where the Tennessee troops are joining him every day.¹¹⁹ If the British let us alone here one or two months more we can then make a formidable resistance. That is his army can protect us.

Flour and indeed every article in the produce line extremely dull. Fresh Flour sells slowly to the Bakers at 11 to 12\$, but two Boat loads arriving at the same time bring it down to almost nothing as there are no purchasers except the Bakers and they never buy more than 8 or 10 Barrels at a time.

Since writing the above we have been informed that the Barge Two Brothers loaded by Messrs Smith Dorsey & Co. with coffee for account of some persons in Baltimore has been lost near Natchez and the cargo nearly or entirely lost.

XXVIII.

SAMUEL PERRY TO THOMAS SLOO, JR.

[Box 18, No. 61.]

Dear Sir

New Orleans 11th Novr 1814.

Your letter dated the 17th ultimo has been received, by which I perceive you are under the impression that goods are very

¹¹⁸For a sympathetic sketch of Martin Baum, cf. Mansfield, *Personal Memories*, 1803-1843, p. 147.

¹¹⁹Jackson's forces had beaten off a British attack upon Fort Bowyer at the entrance of Mobile Harbor, but he did not have troops enough to attempt a retaliatory attack upon Pensacola until later. Cf. McMaster, IV, 181, and the next letter.

plenty here in consequence of the capture of Laffeits [Lafitte's] vessels. I am however, sorry to inform you that the goods which were taken there are not such as suits your country they being principally of German and Russia[n] manufactory. Indeed there is no chance here to purchase goods, everything in the dry good line is extremely high and scarce.

Letters have been received in town yesterday from Gen[era]l Jackson's army stating that they were then on their march, but where their place of destination is [is] not stated. It is however believed that they have gone to Pensacola, and persons who pretend to know much of the matter say there is no doubt but that our Flag now waves over the walls of that famous city.

Never was business here so completely at a stand, nothing a doing and what seems still more horrible there is no prospect of the times being better. What is to become of the host of accomplished merchants that infest the Coffee Houses, I am at a loss to know. I am however inclined to think that there will not hereafter be the same difficulty in getting soldiers as has been experienced since the war [began].

What says Mr. B[aum] now to my wild speculation in sugar etc. By the latest quotations from Philadelphia I see that sugar would command about 27\$ cash per cwt. and cotton 30 to 31 cents. Your country produce is extremely dull. Flour is worth when it sells 9 to 10\$, but you may rest assured that in less than 2 months (unless some great changes take place) it will not command 5\$.

Please tender my respects to Madam Mrs Findlay, Mrs Torrence, the Gen[era]l. and the Major and all inquiring friends, also accept for yourself my best wishes.

The sugar crops will be very large and Fine, there has been only one sale as yet made say 100 hog[sheds] at 8 cents. I am however of the opinion that it will be lower.

XXIX.

SAMUEL PERRY TO THOMAS SLOO, JR.

[Box 18, No. 62.]

Dear Sloo

New Orleans 9th Decr. 1814

By the last mail I received your letter dated the 31st October which gave me much satisfaction inasmuch as it informed me what disposition has been made of the property which I sent up

the river last season. I had a right to expect that Mr. B[aum] would have given me that information but it does not appear that he thought in the same way else he would doubtless have given it me. I am however convinced had sugar turned out to be so bad an article as he expected it would [be] I should have heard enough on that subject.

I am very sorry your prospects for a winter's business are so gloomy, but as matters now stand but little can be done in dry goods. I am however still in hopes that you may be able to keep yourselves out of debt until the war is over and then a fortune may easily be made. You may perhaps think when I tell you that was it not on account of the persons connected with the firm of Baum & Perry that that partnership would immediately desolve, that I am in a fit of passion, and that I will in a short time forget it. but I assure [you] that my feellings have been so much and so repeatedly put to the torture that I have come to the determination of closing the business so soon as it can be done without making too great sacrifices.

Gen[era]l Jackson arrived in town a few days since but has again left it to visit the Bilese [Belize] where he intends erecting a fort. The Kentucky and Tennessee troops are expected in about 2 weeks. Gen[era]l Coffee with about 2500 mounted men is now at Batton Rouge where they are to remain for some time.¹²⁰

I am yours,

Sugar 8 cents dull	
Pork 15\$ scarce	Coffee 30 cents
Cotton 10½ dull	Flour 9 to 9½ do

XXX.

CLARA H. PIKE¹²¹ TO THOMAS SLOO, JR.

[Box 18, No. 71.]

Boon County, Kentucky October 22 1815.

To Mr. Sloo

Sir, Being a stranger to you, I should not thus have addressed you on a subject foreign to your own immediate interest, but

¹²⁰For Jackson's movements in the vicinity of New Orleans and the necessity for his presence, see McMaster, IV, 182ff.

¹²¹Clara H. Pike was the widow of the General, and daughter of John Brown of Kentucky. For an account of the family connections and the various editions of Pike's works, cf. Coues, *Expeditions . . . of Lieutenant Z. M. Pike*, I, xxx, xxxviii.

from the emergency of the case, and the recommendation of some of your acquaintance, who assured me that (if practicable) you would attend to an affair of considerable importance to me, which from your situation in England you might probably be enabled to perform, viz a Demand on Longman, Hurst, and Co. London Booksellers, who edited the Travels of the late General Pike, who not long previous to his death received a letter from Longman, Hurst and Co. dated 7th October 1812, containing charges for Printing and Editing 500 copies and an account of the sale of 301, which defrayed all the expenses, except 2£ 0 5d against Gen[era]l Z. M. Pike leaving a balance of 199 copies to be sold, and the amount to be equally divided between them. Should they have disposed of those copies I presume, they are prepared to remit to me whatever should have been due my late husband. In that case, you are hereby authorized to receive of, and receipt to them for the same, and any expense or trouble incurred in the transaction, shall be gratefully remunerated.

XXXI.

THOMAS FINLEY¹²² to JAMES FINDLAY.

[Box 7, No. 20.]

Balto. 13th December 1818.

Brother James:

It is a long time since I had the pleasure of hearing from you in any way, and I think you are my debtor for several letters. But however this may be I will trouble you with another commencing in the good old Irish style about myself. Ever since my visit to Bedford my health has been gradually improving and I have now hopes of regaining my usual strength.....

I have a long letter from Jonathan dated on the 19th October in which he says that his prospects are flattering. I rejoice at this most heartily. I had urged him so strongly to push to the extreme West, that, I should have reproached myself had it not turned out well. I think now that he is likely to become wealthy, and that he will have that standing in society to which his talents

¹²²For Thomas Finley, see QUARTERLY, I, 66. Letters relating to the removal of Jonathan Findlay to Missouri and his subsequent career are in Box 7 and Box 8.

and his virtues so justly entitle him. I think it probable that I shall one day or other remove my rising family to the extreme West, feeling confident that they may do better there than here if they are so disposed. Business in the Cities becomes worse and worse every year. It is now, not only unprofitable but unpleasant in the extreme. This I think must also be the case at Cincinnati as I observe by the report of your committee that you are largely in debt without having the inclination or the ability to pay. I should like to know what course your good citizens would wish the Bank of the United States to pursue. Your Branch has certainly been liberal, and yet the people appear dissatisfied.¹²³ If the circulating medium of the Country is to continue on a metallic basis, property in your city will decline 50 per cent. It is the wish of many of our citizens that Congress would prohibit the exportation of every description of specie. If this measure were adopted the Banks would be able to sustain specie payments without much difficulty. It is reported here that the Merchants of Ohio owe the Philadelphians six millions of dollars. If this be true the whole produce of the State will not pay the debt for several years.

The Circuit Court of the United States have been engaged here for some time past on the trial of some of our citizens who have been Privateering, under the Flag of Buones [Buenos] Ayres.¹²⁴ This they call patriotism but in reality it is a love of plunder. But owing to some defect in the law or in the administration of the law, I believe none of them will be punished. We have had a fine display of talents; Glenn, Hoffman and Wirt¹²⁵ for the prosecution Winder and Pinckney for the def[endan]t Mr. Wirt is certainly a great man and holds a distinguished rank as a lawyer, but great as he is, this brilliant

¹²³For the relations between the Branch U. S. Bank and the people of Cincinnati, see McMaster, IV, 498, and *Quarterly*, II, 105.

¹²⁴Baltimore was the center of several filibustering expeditions of this period.

¹²⁵Wirt had appeared at Richmond against Aaron Burr, and his succeeding reputation rested largely upon the speech delivered upon that occasion. He was then attorney general in Monroe's Cabinet and served in the same capacity under John Quincy Adams. Pinkney had been minister to Great Britain just before the outbreak of hostilities. Winder was the commander of the American forces in the unsuccessful defense of Washington.

star of Virginia is eclipsed by the greater luminary of Maryland. I presume that Mr. Pinckney is second to no man living as a profound lawyer and as an accomplished speaker. Gen[era]l Winder is also a very superior man and much more successful at the forum than in the field. Our friend's message to the Legislature of our Native State is a sensible production and has been a good deal praised by the Philadelphia Editors. In some of the Paragraphs the style would admit of a higher polish, but I think the substance does him credit. His friends are all powerful in the Legislature and I think he will get along quite smoothly.

What is your opinion of Steam Boat Stock? Will it advance or decline? Will not the great number that are building, when completed reduce the rate of freight from New Orleans?¹²⁶ Would not a grocery establishment succeed admirably at New Orleans?

¹²⁶The first steamboat on the Ohio made its voyage in 1811, but it was not till 1817 that Captain Henry Shreve successfully demonstrated its usefulness in the river trade. Cf. F. P. Goodwin, *Growth of Ohio*, 105.

Supp

H

68-1-2

The Quarterly Publication of
the Historical and Philosoph-
ical Society of Ohio

C I N C I N N A T I O H I O



Vol. IV, 1909, No. 4
OCTOBER-DECEMBER

Quarterly Publication of the His-
torical and Philosophical
Society of Ohio

Vol. IV, 1909, No. 4
OCTOBER-DECEMBER

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Entered as second-class matter, at the post-office at Cincinnati,
Ohio, under the Act of Congress of July 16, 1894.

COMMITTEE IN CHARGE OF PUBLICATION

CHARLES T. GREVE. MERRICK WHITCOMB.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio

For the Year Ending
December 6, 1909



CINCINNATI
PRESS OF JENNINGS AND GRAHAM

OFFICERS FOR 1909-10

JOSEPH WILBY, - - - - -	PRESIDENT.
FRANK J. JONES, - - - - -	VICE-PRESIDENT.
HOWARD C. HOLLISTER, - - - - -	VICE-PRESIDENT.
CHARLES T. GREVE, - - - - -	CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.
JOHN FLACK WINSLOW, - - - - -	RECORDING SECRETARY.
ALBERT H. CHATFIELD, - - - - -	TREASURER.
MISS L. BELLE HAMLIN, - - - - -	LIBRARIAN.
NATHANIEL HENCHMAN DAVIS, -	} CURATORS.
DAVIS L. JAMES, - - - - -	
MERRICK WHITCOMB, - - - - -	
FREDERICK W. HINKLE, - - - - -	
ELLIOTT H. PENDLETON, - - - - -	

The meetings of the Society are held in its room in the Van Wormer Library Building, Burnet Woods, at three in the afternoon of the first Saturday of each month from October to May.

The Library is a free public Library, open to visitors daily, except Sunday, from nine A. M. to five P. M.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio for 1909

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

Cincinnati, December 6th, 1909.

Mr. President and Members of the Society.

I have the honor to submit this report for the year ending to-day.

The donations to the library have been 261 volumes, 1,449 pamphlets, 7 bound volumes of manuscripts, 66 unbound manuscripts, and various miscellanies. Other acquisitions were obtained by purchase and exchange.

The following purchases were made: 42 volumes and 2 pamphlets from the Elizabeth H. Appleton fund; 77 volumes and 5 pamphlets from the Margaret Rives King fund; 3 volumes from the fund of the Colonial Dames Society; and 8 periodicals from the General fund.

By an exchange of a quantity of duplicate periodicals for material not in the library, we have secured an additional 57 volumes of history and biography; 2 pamphlets (early local publications), and about 282 monthly serials of late dates, which were needed to complete some of our sets of bound serials. Another increase in the number of volumes has been gained by the binding of historical quarterlies into 33 volumes. The entire number of volumes acquired during the year is 472 and of pamphlets 1,460. The library now contains 23,565 volumes and, approximately estimated, about 67,230 pamphlets against 68,962 of last year, the decrease being caused by exchange and binding as mentioned above.

Besides the binding of the volumes mentioned, 25 volumes in the King collection have been rebound.

The Manuscripts received are from various sources :

Mr. W. K. Bixby of St. Louis.

Letter of Caleb B. Smith, Cincinnati, Jan. 16th, 1855;

Letter of John Johnston Sozen, Mar. 27th, 1846. These were from the collection of George Harrington, who was connected with the Treasury Department from the time of Zachary Taylor to the administration of Andrew Johnson.

Mrs. A. H. Chatfield.

1 volume of letters, reports, and miscellaneous material relating to the Cincinnati Training School for Nurses, 1889. Contains list of subscribers.

1 volume—J. Ralston Skinner's Notes and Comments upon "The Ten Books of Marcus Vitruvius Pollio translated from the latin by Joseph Gwilt, F. S. A. Architect. . . ." These notes, as stated upon fly-leaf, were composed Jan. 14, 1885, for Mary Fletcher Huntington (the mother of the donor).

Mr. D. L. James.

2 scrap books compiled by Mary A. Murphy, in 1890.

Mr. W. StJ. Jones.

1 volume which consists of copies of papers relating to the War of 1812; McAfee's "Memorandum"; His Life and Times; Reminiscences of Capt. John McMurtry, etc.

1 volume, Copy of papers relating to War of 1812; Ohio Company, 1754; Addresses of Caleb Emerson; Short account of Rev. Daniel Story; and various letters.

1 volume, contains a small list of early publications, made by Robert Clarke.

Mr. Alfred Ripley of Boston.

Letter of Bellamy Storer, 1818, addressed to Dr. Jesse Appleton, President of Bowdoin College, which was secured by Judge Hollister.

Mr. C. W. Short.

25 letters addressed to John Cleves Short, of dates 1825 to 1832, written severally by Samuel Simonton, W. Basson, R. M. Corwine, D. K. Este, B. Wells & Co., Ben Piatt, J. H. Jackson, Dr. Oliver Fairchild, Judge Wm. Burke, Dr. J. F. Henry, Daniel Gano, W. H. Harrison, Jr., James Chattin, Jonathan Judah, E.

Stebbins, Hezekiah May, George Graham, J. Scott Harrison, and one letter of J. R. Chickering of 1860;

2 letters (copies) written by J. C. Short, 1832;

Small journal of 1811-12, relative to earthquake shocks felt in and around Cincinnati;

Bill of accounts of A. Hunt & Co. agst. Jonah Goodrich, 1794;

Bill of accounts of Jeremiah Landin agst. Jonah Goodrich, 1793;

Bill of St. Clair & More agst. J. C. Short;

Appointment of William Mitchell as Cadet at U. S. Naval Academy, 1861;

Constitution of Hamilton County Light Dragoons Company;

24 Tax receipts, Cincinnati, 1831-56:

1 Insurance policy, 1841;

Subpoena, 1832, Case of Gilmore vs. Graham et al.

Mr. W. W. Taylor.

Letter of Randolph Rogers, Rome, Oct. 20, 1864.

Mr. J. L. Wayne, Jr.

Constitution and List of members of the Union Elocution Society of Cincinnati, 1820, and various receipted bills of different firms of the city.

Mr. J. Wilby.

Letter of Hon. William H. Taft, 1906.

Dr. DeF. Willard.

Statesman's manual & Farmer's Library account with Edward Walker and Greeley & McElrath, 1846.

The gifts to the Cabinet are:

Mr. H. M. Levy.

Photograph of Hughes High School.

Mr. J. Wilby.

Photograph of the Lytle Homestead.

Mrs. A. H. Chatfield.

Photograph of the Indian "Wolf Voice".

Mr. J. F. Winslow.

Photograph of the Auditorium of Christ Church taken during the Dinner given, Jan. 23, 1909, to the workmen and contractors who had a part in the erection of the Parish House, the gift of Mrs. Mary M. Emery to the Parish of Christ Church.

Print of the new building to be erected for the Ohio Mechanics Institute in memory of Mr. Thomas J. Emery.

Mr. J. S. Conner.

Military pass issued 1884 during the Court House riot in this city, at which time the building was burned.

Wyoming Historical & Geological Society of Wilkes Barré.

Invitation Card to the 50th anniversary of the Society and the 100th anniversary of the Burning of Wyoming Coal for Domestic use, accompanied by an attractive medal, commemorative of the event.

Miss J. C. Neave.

Numerous Invitation cards of early dates.

Mr. G. A. Middleton.

Ohio Presidential Ticket, 1864, (Lincoln & Johnson) and Ticket of the Republican National Convention of 1876.

Mr. F. Spencer.

Bank Post Bill of the Isle of Wight, 1801;

London almanac, 1793, 1 x 2 inches, illustrated and daintily encased.

Mr. H. F. Woods.

Badge of the Grand Lodge, Ohio, 1908.

Mr. A. H. Chatfield.

Badge of Citizens Committee for Taft Notification Day;

Medal of Inaugural Committee, Mar. 4, 1909; Fireman's Badge;

Cincinnati Commercial Club Banner Program of Entertainment given on 25th anniversary, May 25, 1905, and a souvenir of that occurrence in the form of a pack of cards illustrated with views of this city.

Mrs. E. C. Iddings.

Photograph of Rev. James Kemper, (pioneer clergyman of Cincinnati);

Daguerreotypes of Peter Kemper and his wife.

Some of the titles added this year by purchase are: New Jersey as a Colony and State; Avery's History of the United States, 6 vols.; The South in the Building of the Nation, 8 vols.; Knickerbocker's History of New York, 1826; Political History

of New York, vol. 3, 1909; Repeal of the Missouri Compromise; Story of the Great Lakes; Remaking of the Mississippi; Romance of American Expansion; Home letters of General Sherman; Historic Indiana; Speakers of the House; Great Speeches of Garfield; Poets of Ohio by Venable; Mackay's Western Territory; Political History of Slavery by W. H. Smith; Works of James Buchanan, Vols. 7-9; Reminiscences of Carl Schurz; Travels of four years and a half in the United States, 1798-1802, by John Davis; Blake's Visit to some American Schools and Colleges, 1865, (Oberlin and Antioch Colleges, St. Mary Institute, and Public Schools); Col. Crockett's Tour to the North & Down East, 1834; Caulkins' New London, (1st ed.); Narratives of New Netherland, 1609-1664; 1 volume containing 22 pamphlets relating to the Miami University, 1838; Four months in a Sneak-Box, 2600 miles down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, by N. H. Bishop, 1875; History of the Mennonites of America; 2 volumes of Cincinnati Newspapers, "The Midnight Cry", 1843-4, and "The Day-Star", 1846-7, which were published by the Shakers; etc.

A few incomplete sets, gifts to the library years ago, have been perfected by the following purchases: Vol. 6 of Schoolcraft's Indians; Vol. 2 of Benton's Thirty Years in the Senate; Vol. 7 of 1st Series, and Vols. 1-15 of 2d Ser. of Jared Sparks' American Biography; and, by purchase and exchange, several of our sets of the publications of different Historical Societies, which were deficient in parts of volumes, have been filled in. Also a number of biographies and a few genealogies have been added to the collection.

Our Society is indebted to a number of distant friends for generous donations, namely: The New Hampshire State Library for 6 volumes of history and genealogy; to Mr. V. H. Paltsits, State Historian, for 2 volumes, "Minutes of the Commissioners for detecting and defeating Conspiracies in the State of New York, Albany County Sessions, 1778-81"; to the Litchfield County (Conn.) University Club for 3 volumes, namely: "The Sport of Bird Study" by H. K. Job; "Clergymen of Litchfield Co." and, "The County Regiment, a sketch of the 2nd Regiment of Conn. V. H. A., originally the 19th V. I. in Civil War"; to Mr. H. N. Casson, the author, a copy of "Cyrus Hall McCormick, his life and work"; to Mr. Edwin J. Sellers, compiler, 2 volumes, the

De Carpentier and the Pfeiffer Family genealogies; and, to Mr. Samuel Abbott Green, the author, a copy of "John Foster the earliest American Engraver and the first Boston Printer."

The Brewster Genealogy, 2 large volumes, compiled by a Cincinnati, Mrs. Emma C. Brewster Jones, has been donated by her to the Society. Two small books, the "Ohio Annual Register, 1835" and the "Ohio Form Book containing precedents for proceedings under the laws of the State of Ohio in relation to Roads, Deeds, Wills", etc., 1831, have been presented by Mr. Charles W. Short. Both of these bear the autograph of J. Cleves Short.

Miss Jane C. Neave has given a copy of James Hall's "Western Souvenir for 1829". Mr. Eugene F. Bliss gave to this collection, besides various other volumes, a copy of the "Mémoires de M. Le Duc de Lauzun", who served in the American Revolution with the French auxiliaries; and, through the unceasing generosity of Mr. Bliss, we receive, year after year, the Nation, the American Folk-lore, North American Review, Century, American Historical Review, and the Harvard Graduates Magazine, all in fine half morocco bindings.

Mr. A. H. Chatfield has donated 20 bound volumes of the Scribner Magazine, thus bringing our set up to date, and Mr. Joseph Wilby has had 12 volumes of one of our periodicals bound, and, by exchange, I have added largely to other sets. If some of our members would save their copies of the Atlantic Monthly and the Harper's Magazine and send them to this Society when no longer desired by them, the gifts would be very acceptable.

The work of the library has progressed in the usual manner. A number of persons from distant points have visited the library during the year to search for historical matter of early dates, and in every instance surprise and satisfaction has been expressed over the amount deposited here, and each visitor has commented upon the undesirable location of our Society, as being so far distant from the center of the city as to prevent a full day's research in the library. Undoubtedly the interests of the Society would be greatly advanced by a return to the business part of the city, or other location more accessible and convenient for visitors and members alike.

L. BELLE HAMLIN, *Librarian.*

DONORS TO THE LIBRARY

	VOL.	PART.
Academy of History and Antiquities, Stockholm, Sweden,		4
American Association for International Conciliation,	1	4
American Jewish Historical Association,	1	
Anti-Imperialistic League,		1
Bunker Hill Monument Association,	1	
Cambridge Historical Society,		1
Canadian Institute,		1
Chicago Historical Society,	1	4
Cincinnati—		
Arbitration and Peace Society,	1	
Chamber of Commerce,	1	
Children's Home,		1
Commissioners of Waterworks,	1	
Museum Association,		17
Nomad Club (per Miss L. Nichols),		1
Ohio Humane Society,		1
Ohio Mechanics' Institute,		1
Orchestra Association,		2
Public Library,		6
University of Cincinnati,		6
Clark University (Mass.),		1
Colorado College,		3
Colorado Scientific Society,		8
Colorado State Historical Society,	1	
Connecticut Historical Society,		1
Connecticut Bureau of Labor Statistics,	1	
Connecticut State Library,	3	3
Essex Institute,		1
Illinois State Historical Society,	1	3
Indiana Historical Society,		5
Institute Geológico de Mexico,	1	4
Iowa Grand Lodge,	1	
Iowa Historic Department,		18
Iowa State Historical Society,		4
Johns Hopkins University Library,		2
Kansas State Historical Society,	1	
Lake Mohonk Conference,		1
Litchfield County (Conn.) University Club,	3	
Massachusetts Historical Society,	3	2

	VOL.	PAM.
Medford Historical Society,		7
Military Order of the Loyal Legion, U. S.—		
California,		47
Iowa,		5
Minnesota,		14
New York,		18
Ohio,		65
Wisconsin,		16
Milwaukee Public Museum,		1
Minnesota Historical Society,	2	
Missouri State Historical Society,		8
Newberry Library,		1
New Hampshire State Library,	6	3
New Haven Colony Historical Society,		1
New Jersey Historical Society,		3
New York Institute for the Deaf and Dumb,		1
New York Public Library,		12
New York State Historian,	2	
New York State Historical Association,	1	
North Dakota State Historical Society,	2	
Oberlin College Library,	1	
Ohio—		
Agricultural Experimental Station,	1	
Archæological and Historical Society,	1	5
Board of Health,		3
Board of State Charities,		2
Diocese of Southern Ohio,		1
State University,		1
Ohio Society of New York,	1	
Ohio Society Sons of the Revolution,	1	
Open Court Publishing Co.,	1	
Pennsylvania Prison Society,		1
Philadelphia, McKinley Memorial Committee of,		1
Railway News Bureau,		1
Royal Society of Canada,	1	
St. Louis Mercantile Library,		1
Schnectady County Historical Society,		1
Syracuse Public Library,		1
Texas State Historical Association,		4
Toledo Public Library,		1
United States—		
Bureau of American Ethnology,	4	
Bureau of Education,	3	2
Bureau of Census,	1	
Coast and Geodetic Survey,	2	1
Department of Commerce and Labor,	1	14
Department of State,	1	
Geological Survey,	10	

	VOL.	PAM.
United States.—Continued.		
Interstate Commerce,	2	350
Library of Congress,	2	8
Navy Department,	1	
Smithsonian Institution,	2	5
Universite de Toulouse,		7
University of California,		11
University of Colorado,		3
University of Illinois,		2
University of Michigan,		1
University of Nashville,		1
University of Toronto,	1	
Virginia State Library,		1
Washington State University Historical Society,		1
Western Reserve Historical Society,		3
Williams Directory Company,	1	
Wisconsin Natural History Society,		1
Wisconsin State Historical Society,	5	
Worcester Public Library,		1
Wyoming Historical and Geological Society,	1	
Yale University,	1	2
Anonymous,	10	
Berry, Dr. S.,		1
Bradford, J. E.,	3	
Cadle, Cornelius,	4	
Casson, H. W.,	1	
Clark, A. H. Co.,	1	
Depew, C. M.,		7
Dickore, Miss M. P.,		1
Donovan, J. M.,		1
Espy, Arthur,	17	
Hollingshead, Mrs. R. M.,		166
Hosea, W. G.,		early newspapers
Hunt, G. P.,		1
Iddings, Mrs. E. C.,		4
Jones, Mrs. E. C. B.,	2	
Jones, W. St. J.,	1	
Maxwell, W. A.,		13
Perkins, J. H.,	1	168
Sellers, J. E.,	1	
Short, C. W.,		mss. & misc.
Spencer, F.,	1	
Stansbury, P. W.,	1	
Thayer, G. A.,		2
Thomas, A. A.,		misc. &
Towle Mnf. Co.,	1	
Warren, F. E.,		3
Williams, H. A.,		6

MEMBERS

	VOL.	PAGE.
Anderson, Mrs. L. N., newspapers		
Bliss, E. F.,	35	64
Bullock, J. W.,		1
Chatfield, A. H., newspapers &	21	132
Chatfield, Mrs. A. H., mss. &	2	27
Cox, I. J.,	1	6
Dabney, C. W.,		2
Green, S. A.,	1	
Hamlin, L. B., 3 newspapers &	61	16
Hinkle, F. W.,		1
Holmes, D. H., 2 early newspapers		
Ingalls, M. E., misc.		
James, D. L., mss., 3 newspapers,	2	62
Neave, Miss J. C., misc. &	1	
Wilby, Joseph,	8	13
Winslow, J. F.,	1	8

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

The Librarian's Report is sufficient account of ourselves during the past year.

The Quarterly Publications of the Society have included as Numbers 1 and 2, of Volume IV, Selections from the James McBride Manuscripts, relating to Miami University. Their publication at this time seemed fitting recognition by our Society of Miami's Hundredth Anniversary. The selections were arranged and edited by John Ewing Bradford, Associate Professor of History at Miami University.

The contents of our Quarterlies, beginning 1906, are:

Volume I, 1906, No. 1, January-March, Personal Narrative of William Lytle.

No. 2, April-June, Letters of Hiram Powers to Nicholas Longworth.

No. 3, July-September, Selections from The Torrence Papers, I, Edited by Isaac Joslyn Cox, Assistant Professor of History, University of Cincinnati.

No. 4, October-December, The Annual Reports of the Society.

Volume II, 1907, No. 1, January-March, Selections from The Torrence Papers, II, Edited by Mr. Cox.

No. 2, April-June, Selections from The Gallipolis Papers, Edited by Theodore T. Belote, Colonial Dames Fellow in Ohio Valley History, University of Cincinnati.

No. 3, July-September, Selections from The Torrence Papers, III, Edited by Mr. Cox.

No. 4, October-December, The Annual Reports of the Society.

Volume III, 1908, No. 1, January-March, "Notices Concerning Cincinnati, by Daniel Drake," Part I (reprint).

No. 2, April-June, The same, Part II (reprint).

No. 3, July-September, Selections from the Torrence Papers, IV, Edited by Mr. Cox.

No. 4, October-December, The Annual Reports of the Society.

Volume IV, 1909, No. 1, Selections Relating to Miami University, from the James McBride Manuscripts, I.

No. 2, The same, II.

Both Edited by Professor Bradford.

No. 3, Selections from The Torrence Papers, V, Edited by Mr. Cox.

No. 4 will consist, as usual, of the Annual Reports of the Society.

This Society expresses here its appreciation of careful and scholarly editing by Professor Cox, Professor Bradford, and Mr. Belote, of material from our collections appearing in these Quarterlies.

Two Corporate Members have died during the year, both on the same day, December 15th, 1908; Daniel Henry Holmes and Mrs. Charles W. Baker. Mr. Holmes had been a member for over twenty years; Mrs. Baker for over ten. Both were valued members, interested in the work of the Society.

The remoteness of our present quarters remains an increasing hindrance to our convenience and larger usefulness; Hope abides. Let us also possess patience.

JOSEPH WILBY.

December 6, 1909.

REPORT OF TREASURER

December 2, 1909.

For the President and Members of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio.

I have the honor to present the annual report of the Assets and Liabilities of The Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio for the year ending November 30th, 1909.

Schedule "A."

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

November 30th, 1909.

ASSETS.

Cash in hands of Treasurer,	\$738 57	
Cash in hands of Librarian,	35 65	
		\$774 22
Central Trust & Safe Deposit Interest Account,	12 54	
Investments,	Exhibit I, 24,784 42	
Fee of property No. 107 W. Eighth St.,	29,000 00	
Total Assets,		<u>\$54,571 18</u>

LIABILITIES.

General Fund,	Exhibit 2,	\$716 25
Building Fund,	" 3,	17,192 14
Endowment Fund,	" 4,	12,320 00
Life Membership Fund,	" 5,	5,037 13
Julius Dexter Publication Fund, Income,	" 6,	13 65
" " " " Principal,	" 6,	1,074 25
E. H. Appleton Memorial Fund, Income,	" 7,	42 28
" " " " Principal,	" 7,	4,143 40
Halsted Neave Fund, Income,	" 8,	31 46
" " " " Principal,	" 8,	4,408 25
Margaret Rives King Fund, Income,	" 9,	160 54
" " " " Principal,	" 9,	8,397 50
Colonial Dames Fund, Income,	" 10,	19 10
" " " " Principal,	" 10,	200 00
Binding Fund, Income,	" 11,	7 59
" " " " Principal,	" 11,	807 64
Total liabilities,		<u>\$54,571 18</u>

Schedule "B."

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For Year Ended November 30th, 1909.

RECEIPTS.

DUES—1908,	\$30 00	
1909,	560 00	\$590 00
INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS:		
General Fund,	\$34 65	
Life Membership Fund,	274 50	
Dexter Publication Fund,	40 60	
E. H. Appleton Fund,	195 50	
Halsted Neave Fund,	193 40	
Margaret Rives King Fund,	332 00	
Colonial Dames Fund,	12 00	
Binding Fund,	72 00	
Rent of 107 W. Eighth St., to Oct. 31, 1909,		\$1,154 65
Balance of M. R. King Legacy,		800 00
Total Receipts,		263 67
		\$2,808 32

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries—Librarian and Janitor,	\$1,050 00	
Assistant Librarian,	29 00	
Stationery,	4 70	
Postage,	31 70	
Insurance,	18 00	
Printing,	269 29	
Audit of Treasurer's Books,	25 00	
Safe Deposit Box Rental,	7 00	
Miscellaneous,	50 95	
E. H. Appleton Fund, Purchases and Expenses,	160 93	
M. R. King Fund, Purchases and Expenses,	288 66	
Colonial Dames Fund, Purchases and Expenses,	7 63	
Binding Fund—Binding,	67 60	
General Fund,	79 53	\$2,089 99
INVESTMENTS PURCHASED FOR:		
Margaret Rives King Fund,	\$390 00	
Accrued Interest,	3 51	393 51
Julius Dexter Fund,	\$224 25	
Accrued Interest,	2 02	226 27
Binding Fund,	\$97 50	
Accrued Interest,	88	98 38
Halsted Neave Fund,	\$165 75	
Accrued Interest,	1 49	167 24
E. H. Appleton Fund,	\$97 50	
Accrued Interest,	88	98 38
		\$3,073 77
EXCESS DISBURSEMENTS OVER RECEIPTS,		\$265 45
CASH BALANCE AT DEC. 1, 1908,		1,039 67
CASH BALANCE AT NOV. 30, 1909,		\$774 22

Exhibit "1"

STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS AND SAVINGS
DEPOSITS

November 30th, 1909

GENERAL FUND :

10 Shares Cincinnati Street Railway Co. Stock (cost),	\$716 25
---	----------

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND :

83 Shares Cincinnati Street Railway Co. Stock (cost),	\$4,425 75
Part Interest in \$2,000 C. & O. Railway. Co. 4½%	
Bonds (cost),	314 38
4 Shares Cincinnati Street Railway Co. Stock (cost), .	289 00
	<hr/> \$5,029 13
Savings Deposit—3% Central Trust & Safe Dep. Co.,	8 00

5,037 13

JULIUS DEXTER PUBLICATION FUND :

12 Shares Cincinnati Street Railway Co. Stock (cost),	\$834 00
Savings Deposit—3% Central Trust & Safe Dep. Co.,	16 00
Part Interest in C. L. & N. Railway Co. Bond, . . .	224 25

1,074 25

E. H. APPLETON MEMORIAL FUND :

3 Bonds C. H. & D. Railway Co. 4% (cost),	\$2,882 50
13 Shares Cincinnati Street Railway Co. Stock (cost),	677 50
2 Shares Cincinnati Street Railway Co. Stock (cost), .	144 50
Part Interest in \$2,000 C. & O. Railway Co. Stock	
4½% Bonds (cost),	314 37
	<hr/> \$4,018 87
Savings Deposit—3% Central Trust & Safe Dep. Co.,	27 03
Part Interest in C. L. & N. Railway Co. Bond, . . .	97 50

4,143 40

HALSTED NEAVE FUND :

C. L. & N. Railway Co. Bond, 4%,	\$1,000 00
Kineon Coal Co. Bond, 5%,	1,000 00
2 Norfolk & Western Railway Co. Bonds, 4% (cost),	1,755 00
Part Interest in Kentucky Central Ry. 4% Bond, 1950,	487 50
Part Interest in C. L. & N. Railway Bond,	165 75

4,408 25

MARGARET RIVES KING FUND :

4 Bonds C. H. & D. Railway Co. 4½% (cost), . . .	\$4,512 50
7 shares Cincinnati Street Railway Co. Stock (cost), .	481 25
Part Interest in \$2,000 C. & O. Ry. Co. 4½% Bond,	1,551 25
Part Interest in Kentucky Central Railway. Co. 4%	
Bonds, 1950,	1,462 50
Part Interest in C. L. & N. Railway Bond,	390 00

8,397 50

COLONIAL DAMES FUND :

4 Shares Cincinnati Street Railway Co. Stock (cost), .	200 00
--	--------

BINDING FUND :

10 Shares Cincinnati Street Railway Co. Stock (cost),	\$680 63
Savings Deposit—3% Central Trust & Safe Dep. Co.,	29 51
Part Interest in C. L. & N. Railway Bond,	97 50

807 64

Total,	<hr/> <u>\$24,784 42</u>
------------------	--------------------------

(Increase during year, \$975.00.)

(Exhibi "2")

GENERAL FUND

November 30th, 1909

RECEIPTS AND TRANSFERS:

Dues, 1908,	\$30 00	
" 1909,	560 00	
		<hr/> \$590 00
Cincinnati Street Railway Dividend,	30 00	
Cash Donation,	2 15	
Sale of Catalogues,	2 50	
Transferred from Life Membership Fund,	274 79	
Transferred from Endowment Fund,	615 00	
		<hr/> \$1,514 44

DISBURSEMENTS:

Salaries—Librarian and Janitor,	\$1,050 00	
Assistant for Librarian,	29 00	
Printing,	269 29	
Postage,	31 70	
Insurance,	18 00	
Paper for Quarterly,	28 98	
Subscriptions and Dues,	36 00	
Dues of Librarian,	10 00	
Stationery,	4 70	
General Expense,	82 95	
Miscellaneous,	4 55	
		<hr/> 1,565 17
DEFICIT CARRIED TO BUILDING FUND,		<hr/> \$50 73
GENERAL FUND INVESTMENT ACCOUNT,		<hr/> <hr/> \$716 25

(Exhibit "3")

BUILDING FUND

November 30th, 1909

INCOME ACCOUNT

RECEIPTS AND TRANSFERS :

Rents to Oct. 1st, 1909,	\$800 00	
Deficiency transferred to Principal Account,	507 86	
		<u>\$1,307 86</u>

DISBURSEMENTS :

Deficiency to Dec. 1st, 1908	\$642 13	
Interest on Endowment Fund,	615 00	
Deficiency from General Fund,	50 73	
		<u>\$1,307 86</u>

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT

Credit Balance at Dec. 1, 1908,	\$17,057 87
Transferred from Income Account,	134 27
	<u>\$17,192 14</u>

(Exhibit "4")

ENDOWMENT FUND

November 30th, 1909

INCOME ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS :

Interest on Loan to Building Fund,	<u>\$615 00</u>
--	-----------------

DISBURSEMENTS :

Transferred to General Fund,	<u>\$615 00</u>
--	-----------------

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT.

CREDIT BALANCE AT DEC. 31, 1908,	<u>\$12,320 00</u>
CREDIT BALANCE AT NOV. 30, 1909,	<u>\$12,320 00</u>

(Exhibit "5")

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND

November 30th, 1909

INCOME ACCOUNT

RECEIPTS :

Cincinnati Street Railway Dividend,	\$261 00	
C. & O. Railway Bond Interest,	13 50	
Interest on Deposits,	29	
		<u>\$274 79</u>

DISBURSEMENTS :

Transferred to General Fund,		<u>\$274 79</u>
--	--	-----------------

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT

CREDIT BALANCE AT DEC. 1ST, 1908,	<u>\$5,037 13</u>
CREDIT BALANCE AT NOV. 30th, 1909,	<u>\$5,037 13</u>
(No change during year.)	

(Exhibit "6")

JULIUS DEXTER PUBLICATION FUND

November 30th, 1909.

INCOME ACCOUNT.

Credit Balance at Dec. 1st, 1908,	\$198 74
---	----------

RECEIPTS :

Cincinnati Street Railway Divdends,	\$36 00	
C. L. & N. Railway Bond Interest,	4 60	
Interest on Deposits,	58	
		<u>41 18</u>
		\$239 92

DISBURSEMENTS :

Purchase of C. L. & N. Railway Bond,	\$224 25	
Interest accrued on same,	2 02	
		<u>226 27</u>

CREDIT BALANCE AT NOV. 30, 1909,	<u>\$13 65</u>
--	----------------

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT.

Credit Balance at Dec. 1st, 1908,	\$850 00
Purchase of $\frac{2}{100}$ of \$1,000 C. L. & N. Railway Bond, . .	224 25
CREDIT BALANCE AT NOV. 30, 1909,	<u>\$1,074 25</u>
(Increase during year, \$224.25.)	

(Exhibit "7")

E. H. APPLETON MEMORIAL FUND

November 30th, 1909

INCOME ACCOUNT

Credit Balance at Dec. 1st, 1908, \$105 23

RECEIPTS:

Cincinnati Street Railway Dividend,	\$45 00	
C. H. & D. Railway Bond Interest,	135 00	
C. & O. Railway Bond Interest,	13 50	
C. L. & N. Railway Bond Interest,	2 00	
Interest on Deposits,	86	
	<hr/>	196 36
		<hr/>
		\$301 59

DISBURSEMENTS:

Books Purchased,	\$160 93	
C. L. & N. Railway Bond,	97 50	
Accrued Interest on same,	88	
	<hr/>	259 31
		<hr/>
		\$42 28

CREDIT BALANCE AT NOV. 30th, 1909, \$42 28

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT

Credit Balance Dec. 1st, 1908,	\$4,045 90
Purchase of $\frac{1}{100}$ of C. L. & N. Railway Bond,	97 50

CREDIT BALANCE AT NOV. 30th, 1909, \$4,143 40

(Increase during year, \$97.50.)

(Exhibit "8")

HALSTED NEAVE FUND

November 30th, 1909

INCOME ACCOUNT.

Credit Balance at Dec. 1st, 1908, \$5 30

RECEIPTS:

C. L. & N. Railway Bond Interest,	\$43 40	
Kentucky Central Railway Bond Interest,	20 00	
N. & W. Railway Bond Interest,	80 00	
Kineon Coal Co. Bond Interest,	50 00	
	<hr/>	193 40
		<hr/>
		\$198 70

DISBURSEMENTS:

C. L. & N. Railway Bonds,	\$165 75	
Accrued Interest,	1 49	
		<u>167 24</u>
CREDIT BALANCE AT NOV. 30th, 1909,		<u>\$31 46</u>

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT.

Credit Balance Dec. 1st, 1908,	\$4,242 50	
Purchase of $\frac{17}{100}$ of \$1,000 C. L. & N. Railway Bond, . .	165 75	
		<u>\$4,408 25</u>
CREDIT BALANCE AT NOV. 30th, 1909,		<u>\$4,408 25</u>
(Increase during year, \$165.25.)		

(Exhibit "9")

MARGARET RIVES KING FUND

November 30th, 1909

INCOME ACCOUNT

Credit Balance at December 1st, 1908,		\$247 04
RECEIPTS:		
Cincinnati Street Railway Dividend,	\$21 00	
Kentucky Central Railway Bond Interest,	60 00	
C. H. & D. Railway Bond Interest,	180 00	
C. & O. Railway Bond Interest,	63 00	
C. L. & N. Railway Bond Interest,	8 00	
Transferred from Principal Account,	62 50	
		<u>394 50</u>
		\$641 54

DISBURSEMENTS:

Purchases and Expenses,	\$288 66	
C. L. & N. Railway Bond,	190 00	
Accrued Interest,	2 34	
		<u>481 00</u>
CREDIT BALANCE AT NOV. 30th, 1909,		<u>\$160 54</u>

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT

Credit Balance at Dec. 1st, 1908,	\$8,007 50	
Purchase of $\frac{40}{100}$ of \$1,000 C. L. & N. Railway Bond, . .	390 00	
		<u>\$8,397 50</u>
CREDIT BALANCE AT NOV. 30TH, 1909,		<u>\$8,397 50</u>

LEGACY ACCOUNT

Cash Received Dec. 24, 1908,		\$263 67
Purchase of C. L. & N. Railway Bond,	\$200 00	
Accrued Interest on same,	1 17	
Transferred to Income Account,	62 50	
		<u>\$263 67</u>

(Increase during year, \$390.00.)

(Exhibit "10")

COLONIAL DAMES FUND

November 30th, 1909

INCOME ACCOUNT.

Credit Balance at Dec. 1st, 1908,	\$14 73	
RECEIPTS:		
Cincinnati Street Railway Dividend,	12 00	\$26 73
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Purchase of Books,		7 63
CREDIT BALANCE AT NOV. 30th, 1909,		<u>\$19 10</u>

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT.

Credit Balance Dec. 1st, 1908,	\$200 00
Credit Balance Nov. 30th, 1909,	<u>\$200 00</u>
(No change during year.)	

(Exhibit "11")

BINDING FUND

November 30th, 1909

INCOME ACCOUNT

Credit Balance at Dec. 1st, 1908,	\$100 59	
RECEIPTS:		
Cincinnati Street Railway Dividend,	\$30 00	
C. L. & N. Railway Bond Interest,	2 00	
E. F. Bliss,	40 00	
Interest on Deposits,	98	72 98
		<u>\$173 57</u>

DISBURSEMENTS:

Binding,	\$67 60	
C. L. & N. Bond,	97 50	
Accrued Interest,	88	165 98
		<u>\$7 59</u>
CREDIT BALANCE AT NOV. 30th, 1909,		<u>\$7 59</u>

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT

Credit Balance Dec. 1st, 1908,	\$710 14
Purchase of $\frac{10}{100}$ of \$1,000 C. L. & N. Railway Bond, . .	97 50
CREDIT BALANCE AT NOV. 30th, 1909,	<u>\$807 64</u>
(Increase during year, \$97.50.)	

REPORT OF AUDITOR

Cincinnati, December 3rd, 1909.

To the President and Members of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, Cincinnati.

In accordance with instructions, examination has been made of the books and accounts of The Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio for the year ended November 30th, 1909, and we submit as part of this report the following Schedules, viz.:

Schedule "A"—Statement of Assets and Liabilities at November 30th, 1909.

Schedule "B"—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the year ended November 30th, 1909.

These Schedules are supported by sundry Exhibits showing the principal items contained therein.

Receipts and Disbursements have been examined and found correct and the Cash Balance as shown by the books at date of closing, November 30th, 1909, agrees with the balance on deposit in bank.

Securities as shown by Investment Account have been duly examined and found in accordance with account as shown by Exhibit 1.

The statement of Assets and Liabilities, as shown, represents the financial condition of the Society at date of closing, November 30th, 1909.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY H. KENNEDY,
Certified Public Accountant.

CORPORATE MEMBERS

Anderson, Davis C.
Anderson, William H.
Anderson, Mrs. William P.
Ault, L. A.
Balke, Rudolph F.
Battelle, John G.
Brunswick, B. H.
Caldwell, Charles E.
Callahan, John R.
Carew, Joseph T.
Cist, Charles M.
Compton, William C.
Dabney, Charles W.
Dandridge, Miss Mary E.
Davis, Mrs. Nathaniel Henchman
DeCamp, Walter A.
Emery, Mrs. Thomas J.
Foley, B. W.
Foster, Miss Anna H.
Foster, William Lytle
Forchheimer, Mrs. Frederick
Freiberg, Maurice J.
Gano, Mrs. John A.
Goepper, Edward
Greve, Charles Theodore
Hamlin, Miss L. Belle
Harrison, W. H.
Hinkle, Frederick W.
Hollister, Howard C.
Holmes, John R.
Howe, Mrs. Andrew J.
Ingalls, M. E.

James, Davis L.
Kittredge, Edmund W.
Leaman, Mrs. Robert F.
Levy, Harry M.
Longworth, Mrs. Nicholas
Ludlow, William S.
McDonald, Alexander
Miller, Griffin T.
Parkinson, George B.
Pendleton, Elliott H.
Procter, William Cooper
Procter, Mrs. William Cooper
Pyle, E. C.
Ransohoff, Joseph
Schmidlapp, J. G.
Shillito, Stewart
Storer, Bellamy
Strobridge, Nelson W.
Sykes, Gerrit S.
Taft, Charles P.
Taylor, William W.
Voorheis, Albert B.
Whitcomb, Merrick
Wiborg, Frank B.
Wiborg, Mrs. Frank B.
Wilson, Obed J.
Wilson, Mrs. Obed J.
Winslow, Howard S.
Winslow, John F.
Worthington, Edward
Worthington, William
Wulsin, Lucien

LIFE MEMBERS

Anderson, Mrs. Louise N.	Laws, Miss Annie
Bliss, Eugene F.	Livingood, Charles J.
Bullock, James W.	Neave, Miss Alice
Chatfield, Albert H.	Neave, Miss Jane C.
Chatfield, Mrs. Albert H.	Procter, Harley T.
Davis, Nathaniel Henchman	Storer, Mrs. Bellamy
Fleischmann, Julius	Thomson, Peter G.
Fletcher, Miss Clara B.	Vail, Henry H.
Hurd, E. O.	Walker, Mrs. Paul Francis
Jones, Frank J.	Wilby, Joseph
Jones, Mrs. Frank J.	Woods, Harry F.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

Adams, Charles Francis	Hayes, E. G.
Cox, Isaac J.	Heath, William McK.
Duro, Cesario F.	Hoyt, Albert H.
Foulke, William Dudley	Thwaites, Reuben Gold
Galbreath, Charles P.	Tyson, Philip T.
Green, Samuel A.	

HONORARY MEMBERS

Durrett, Reuben T.	Venable, William H
--------------------	--------------------

DIED

Mrs. Charles W. Baker, December 15th, 1908.
Mr. Daniel Henry Holmes, December 15th, 1908.

Dep
H

